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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy Rushes Troops to Africa

Hull Fights the Tariff Lobby

Smuts Links Britain-America

Mesopotamia Opens Oldest City

Winter Sun Rays Are Warmest

Rainey Portraits Awe Congress

ITALY is thrown into excitement when the Government calls 250,000 men to the colors and begins shipping thousands of soldiers to Africa from Naples. More clashes are said to have occurred on the border between Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. The communiqué announcing mobilization of the class of 1911 names no emergency, but the large-scale preparation raises apprehension in Europe that important military movements may be contemplated. The British Government, to which Ethiopia appealed, has urged the Addis Abeba authorities to proceed with direct discussions with Italy. Ethiopia carried its troubles to the League, where the controversy awaits a hearing. Order is its aim, says Italy—But what Ethiopia fears is aggression and the seizure of its territory.

* * *

Secretary of State Cordell Hull begins the Administration's fight to open world trade channels by attacking the Washington tariff lobbies. He charges grossly exaggerated propaganda by these lobbyists who have returned to Capitol Hill to defeat his reciprocal tariff agreements. The fight centers on the manganese concession in the treaty with Brazil, the United States promising to cut its tariff in half in return for concessions by Brazil on American automobiles and machinery. Secretary Hull contends that America is losing hundreds of millions in order to protect a few—"The fog of propaganda," he declares, "cannot obscure the truth."

* * *

Washington reacts favorably to the declaration of Gen. Jan C. Smuts that the United States and Britain must act together in the Far East. The South African statesman tells a Cape Town group the Pacific is the present danger spot and that Japan's situation calls for patience, good will and co-operation between the English-speaking countries. Senator William E. Borah replies that the American people raise insuperable objections to an alliance with any other nation. He cites recent rejection of the World Court by the Senate. But observers see evidence of an actual if unwritten British-American understanding—Japan's effort at the London naval talks to separate the two did not lessen but strengthened the tie.

* * *

Northern Mesopotamia witnesses the unearthing of the world's oldest city, dating back to about 5000 B. C. The discovery is made by the American School of Oriental Research and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania in the famous mound of Tepe Gawra. It is at a lower level than the city of 3250 B. C., found in 1932. Close to ancient Nineveh, this newest old city shows its people made fine pottery, painted excellent murals, built substantial buildings. And here were Oriental women who wore no veils—The little jars that held their beauty makeup remain to tell the tale.

* * *

New York City proposes a public works and low-cost housing program which would absorb one fifth of the $4,800,000,000 federal works-relief fund. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia answers the request of Washington by making out a list of projects. He would bring water for the city from the Delaware watershed at a cost of $272,500,000, use $150,000,000 for low-rental apartments for low-income groups, drive a subway tunnel under the bay to Staten Island, vehicular tunnels under the Hudson and East Rivers. Schools, hospitals, highways and public buildings are included—There'll be no unemployment there if New York City gets $1,141,481,670 to spend.

* * *

Harvard University upsets the testimony of the physical senses by announcing that the sun's rays are hotter in winter than in summer. Dr. Bernhard Haurwitz of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory finds winter is a cold period merely because the hours of sunlight are fewer and rays strike at an angle. Winter rays are actually hotter because the earth is nearer the sun, there is less water vapor to absorb solar radiation, and the air is clearer. Harvard's findings are important—It warms the heart to have Old Man Winter exposed just when attempting his worst.

* * *

Congress is astonished when not one but four oil paintings of the late Speaker Henry T. Rainey arrive as the House portrait. Artists Howard Chandler Christy of New York, Edwin B. Child of Boston, Boris B. Gordon of Los Angeles and N. R. Brewer of Washington each had permission from the family to make a portrait for the $2500 state fee, but each believed his authorization exclusive. The House Art Committee, faced with a difficult decision, shivers upon hearing that two more portraits are on the way. Meanwhile many statesmen view the tragedy from another angle—Why should all that preserving art have overlapped on a single solon?

Women Seek Fast Justice Law In Crime Cases

Continuance of Munitions Inquiry and of Film Clean-Up Advised

Alibi Rule Attacked

Massachusetts women — 53,000 strong—today moved to end slovenly procedure which has allowed crime to flourish, "not only at home but throughout the nation."

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting in Whitney Hall, Brookline, lined up solidly behind legislative measures advocated by United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings at his National Crime Conference, held at Washington in December.

"Our organization stands for law and order, and we will back any measures, legislative or moral, to promote it," declared Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, federation president. Mrs. Walker announced that one of the federation members, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, was appointed to the special crime commission set up in Washington by the Attorney General after the crime conferences. Mrs. Poole will speak to the organization members at a February conference on crime legislation.

Alternate Jurors

Included in the platform advocated by the Washington crime conference were such legislative changes for states as removal of the "gag rule" from judges, which would allow them, as men best qualified to advise, really to guide a trial; enactment of an "alibi law," which would prevent criminal lawyers from running in last-minute alibi witnesses to save obviously guilty clients; provision for alternate jurors, when one juror is found to be unfit, to serve after the panel has been chosen; and measures to speed up justice, such as waiving trial by jury and naming more justices.

Mrs. Walker affirmed that the federation was also behind the legislation filed on Beacon Hill to speed up justice in Massachusetts. Furthermore, the organization, according to Miss Grace Parker, publicity chairman, acting in co-operation with other women's organizations throughout the nation, will back legislation in Congress dealing with clean and educational motion pictures, with federal supervision of the manufacture of munitions, and with increased educational facilities for the nation's youth.

Senator Nye Coming

Throughout the month of February, conferences similar to today's Brookline meeting will be set up in various parts of the State. Speakers will present national problems and suggested solutions of them.

Accordingly, it will bring Senator Nye, chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, to Boston to speak on Feb. 28.

The meeting of the fourth district of the federation continued throughout the day.

Hoover Is Expected To Speak at Dinner On Lincoln Birthday

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Herbert C. Hoover is back in the East today in the capacity of a director of the New York Life Insurance Company to attend a meeting of this board, to which he was recently elected. Before he returns to the seclusion that has marked his affairs since his defeat for re-election to the Presidency in 1932, he again will appear briefly in the political limelight here. This will be at the Lincoln birthday dinner of the National Republican Club tomorrow night, when he is expected to speak informally.

It was at the 1933 Lincoln dinner of the club just before his term as President terminated, that Mr. Hoover made his last previous appearance at a political gathering in the East.

His arrival in New York yesterday was coincident with his thirty-sixth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Hoover, however, remained at their home in Palo Alto, Calif.

Mr. Hoover took his accustomed suite at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the Republican dinner will be held with about 600 party leaders attending. Also while in the East Mr. Hoover will attend conferences of the American Child Health Association and the American Children's Fund, activities which had his devoted attention while in the White House.

Anglo-U. S. Unity in Pacific Spurred

U. S.-British Accord to Insure Peace Urged by Smuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11—That the Pacific has become a potential danger spot of the future in view of Japan's present aggressive policy was the view forcefully expressed by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts in an address here. As a corollary to the situation General Smuts stressed the necessity of close co-operation between Britain and the United States.

General Smuts, who was addressing the South African Institute of International Affairs, declared that Britain and its dominions, China, Russia and the United States were all likely to become embroiled in the unsolved problems of the Pacific unless measures were taken for their solution.

Shoals Ahead

"With the policy on which Japan has now embarked and a serious risk that the collective machinery of peace will be destroyed," the General said in part, "the Pacific may become a potential danger spot of the world on a colossal scale. Japan, Russia, China, the United States of America, Great Britain and British dominions bordering on the Pacific all may become involved in conflicts which in the end may embrace mankind.

"I feel convinced that in proportion as this comes to be clearly realized by the countries concerned we shall see a complete recasting of the old international situation and grouping to which we have grown accustomed in the past. Europe will cease to be the world's center of disturbance and the center of gravity of world affairs will pass to the Pacific.

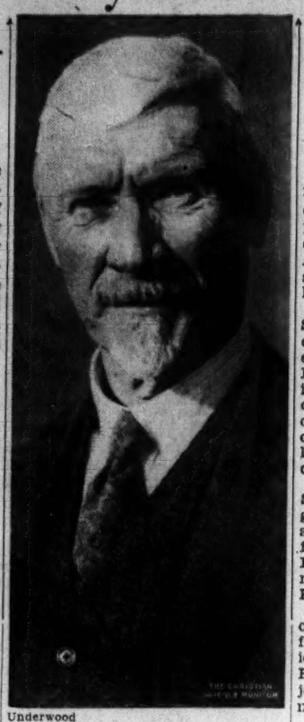
On the Move

"On what principles and in what spirit should we approach it? We cannot simply sit still and await developments. Things are on the move and the policy of wait and see will of all be the most risky. . . .

"Much as one may disapprove the policy on which Japan has embarked, her voluntary severance from the peace machinery of the League and possibly of the Washington treaties, one cannot but bear in mind that she is passing through a grave internal crisis and a difficult phase of her history, and her present policy may not express her permanent outlook on world affairs. Her situation, therefore, calls for a large measure of patience and good will on the part of other countries. . . .

"I have more than once expressed the conviction that co-operation between the United States and the British Commonwealth is necessary for the peace of the world. I notice that, according to a cable, Capt. Anthony Eden (Lord Privy Seal) declared the other day in England that it is one of the special subjects of the present British Government to develop relations of a close, cordial friendship with the United States of America.

"There can be no doubt that the success of such a policy is ardently desired by the British people as a whole, and even more by the young nations of the Commonwealth. The Dominions have a fundamental sympathy with the United States of America and desire nothing more than a close collaboration with her in world affairs. . . ."



Underwood

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts

South African Leader Who Urges Close Co-operation Between Britain and America

Washington Divided but Feeling Grows Two Nations Hold Balance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Ever ready to officially welcome any offer of British co-operation in the Far East, opinion here upon Gen. Jan Christian Smuts's proposal for an Anglo-American understanding showed the sharp division upon English-speaking relations.

Whether this declaration from the South African statesman, or recent discussions by various liberal leaders—like Lord Lothian—prove the British Cabinet itself is approaching the Washington viewpoint, is open to varying interpretations. But, on the whole, a marked betterment of Anglo-American relations has followed the adjournment of the London naval talks.

Among students of foreign affairs, State Department officials, and a great many laymen, the immediate answer—as it has been the palpable feeling for many months—is: "When Britain and the United States get ready, they can restore balance to the Pacific."

But the isolationists, who, encouraged by the World Court vote, feel they now speak for public opinion, insist, with Senator William E. Borah, "There are insuperable objections to any alliance with any nation."

Degree of Alliance

The issue turns on the degree of alliance or understanding which would be required. Majority opinion here certainly agrees with Senator Borah's condemnation of a formal military alliance. But it looks with more favor upon an understanding between the two English speaking countries, directed to a stable Far East.

Such an understanding, it is felt, should turn on co-operation eagerness on the part of both powers: The sort of atmosphere which prevailed, for whatever reasons, at the time of President Hoover's consultation with Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald at the Rapidan.

Until quite recently, Anglo-American relations viewed from Washington have been in a trough. Tenseness and misunderstanding grew from the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, continued through the war-debt disputes, and were particularly high after American departure from the gold standard and President Roosevelt's subsequent brusque message to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Collusive Bids On Naval Ships Are Admitted

Former Bardo Assistant Reluctantly Tells of 'Big Three' Split Up

Even Involves Navy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—It has been common practice among the "big three" of the shipbuilding industry to divide up government contracts among themselves before making bids, a former official of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation told the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today.

Under fire of demands from committee members, George B. Yard Jr., former assistant to C. L. Bardo, president, declared that officials of the company who denied such transactions were either not telling the truth or "somebody has mental paralysis."

Mr. Yard's testimony, substantiating charges made by L. R. Wilder, a earlier president of the company, is expected to lead the committee to submit further portions of its record to the courts to determine if there is ground for criminal prosecution.

Mr. Yard testified that as assistant to Mr. Bardo, he shared the president's office and heard telephone conversations he had with the other shipbuilders.

Makes Damaging Admission

Recalling that the navy had large building programs in 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933 and 1934, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan inquired:

"Did the New York Shipbuilding Company confer with Bethlehem and Newport News in each instance in advance of bidding respecting classifications each wanted, as to what each was going to get and as to how bidding was to be done to produce the desired result?"

"Do I have to answer that, Mr. Senator?" asked Mr. Yard.

"You certainly do," answered Senator Vandenberg.

"Then, I guess I'll have to answer 'yes,'" said Mr. Yard.

Senator Homer T. Bone (D), of Washington, interjected that the real answer to Senator Vandenberg's question was "outright collusion." He added that today's evidence was "conclusive" as to why there had been a great increase in bid prices of ships to the Government in the last two years.

Bardo Letter Enlightens

Later, with William N. Flook, former chairman of the board of the New York company on the stand, the committee produced a letter which Mr. Flook, the addressee, said at first he did not recall, but later remembered.

In the letter C. L. Bardo, president of the company from 1927 to 1934, wrote:

"I know from my talks with some of the representatives of the navy, who are keenly interested in this work, that they are desirous of finding some substantial reasons for awarding this work to the largest possible extent to private yards upon which they must rely for the necessary engineering to complete the ships.

"There was also expressed to us the desire that the builders themselves should get together and agree as far as we could upon what each would bid and then bid on nothing else."

"That's collusion, and nothing else," commented Senator Bone.

"If it was done at the request of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Where War Threatens

By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scene of Clashes

Italian Somaliland Troops Have Been Clashing With Ethiopia's Native Soldiery Lately in the Vicinity of Ualual and Afdub.

[*How the difficulty has Reacted in the League of Nations Is Told in a Special Article on Page 5.*]

State and Nation War on New York Bootleg Sources

City Also Joins Drive to Stamp Out Illicit Liquor Production

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—A big drive against bootleg liquor is on here today by the federal, state and city governments, with 200 picked investigators out to stop the flow of this traffic. Simultaneously, the New York State Commission of Correction reported that arrests for intoxication increased 13.6 per cent last year over 1933 and that major crime increased 2 per cent.

The campaign against bootleg liquor was launched by the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry M. Morgenthau Jr., and while it is today centered in New York, indications were that it would be made nationwide. It was started following reports received in Washington of 32 fatalities in Gloversville and Utica from drinking poisoned liquor last week.

When these reports reached him, Mr. Morgenthau, it was said, appealed personally to Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia for their support in a drive to end the illicit liquor trade in the Empire State. Conferences were arranged with Harold Graves, technical assistant to Mr. Morgenthau, Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner, and Edward P. Mulrooney, state liquor commissioner.

One hundred chosen plain clothes men from the police department were then assigned to reinforce the federal agents operating against bootleggers and illicit distillers and later 100 expert accountants were picked from the relief rolls to augment the antibootleg squad. These reinforcements were then sent to a special training school conducted by F. C. Palmer, of the department of internal revenue, intelligence division, where they received instruction in federal, state and city liquor laws.

This training is now completed and the drying-up forces are today working in pairs, making a house-to-house inspection of all places selling liquor. Already, with the drive only three days old, hundreds of bottles of spurious bonded liquor have been found which are expected to show the way to the source whence this illicit alcohol came.

Liquor vending establishments operating without licenses also have been discovered and other places found where "cutting" and mixing of liquors had been going on. Much liquor has been sold on which no tax was paid, it was added. Where proof was had of violations, licenses were immediately revoked by the Treasury Department.

Italy Begins Rushing Army To Ethiopia

'Precautionary Measure' Includes Call for Class of 1911

Hope to Avert War

New African Border Clash Occurred Near Afdub South of Ualual

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Feb. 11 — Official announcement is made today that as a "precautionary measure"—obviously connected with the Italian-Ethiopian tension—the Italian Government has mobilized two divisions and contingents of the 1911 class have been called to colors.

No official explanation is given nor is the number of troops involved in this partial mobilization officially anounced. (Unofficial estimates as to number differ widely. On the one hand it is believed that only around 50,000 men are thus far involved. On the other, estimates run up to 250,000 and are growing rather than decreasing.)

Another frontier incident between Italy and Ethiopia which occurred about a fortnight ago was officially disclosed last night.

The situation is admittedly serious, but the Italian Government hopes to prevent conflict. Repetition of frontier incidents, however, together with the report that Ethiopian troops are being concentrated on the frontiers of the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland have led the Italian Government to prepare for possible emergencies.

Negotiations are now in progress for amicable settlement of the Ualual incident of last December, but this new clash between Italian and Ethiopian troops complicates the situation, which was already extremely delicate and dangerous.

It is understood here that the British Government is using its good offices with a view to obtaining as early settlement between the two parties direct instead of by reference to the League of Nations. The British all along have held the view that unless the matter were settled soon there were bound to be further incidents leading perhaps to really serious trouble.

Balbo Ordered Home To Attend Meeting Of Grand Council

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ROME, Feb. 11—Premier Mussolini today mobilized 250,000 soldiers, called out three classes of Italian sea fighters, and ordered a fleet of of 50 airplanes into Eritrea as a new clash of Italian soldiers and Ethiopian warriors was reported on the border of Italy's African territory.

The air fleet, which has been under the command of Gen. Italo Balbo—the leader of the mass flight to Chicago two years ago—took off from Cyrenaica for Eritrea. General Balbo himself is to come to Rome tomorrow to attend a Grand Council meeting which has been called for Thursday.

The three marine classes have been called to the colors to assist in the transportation of troops to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

The soldiers called out include the complete military class of 1911—numbering 225,000 men—and two divisions numbering about 8000 men each.

Another squadron of airplanes will leave the Italian mainland soon to replace those sent from Cyrenaica.

It is estimated that the Italian military forces already have 30 planes in Italian Somaliland and 30 more in Eritrea.

The two divisions mobilized have already landed at Syracuse, Sicily, on their way south.

News Held Back

The date of the mobilization order indicates that it was issued shortly after word had been received of the most recent Ethiopian attack on an Italian frontier post along the Ethiopia-Italian Somaliland border in the vicinity of Afdub.

A government spokesman disclosed that official quarters knew of the latest border hostilities 10 days ago, although the communiqué making them public has only just been issued.

The communiqué did not mention Ethiopia and did not state how many of the contingents of the class of 1911 had been summoned to the colors.

The whole Italian populace appeared excited by the mobilization news. The stock market dipped sharply, Government bonds falling from last week's quotations of 81⅛ to 78½.

The latest border clash is in the immediate vicinity of the scene of former clashes between Italian and Ethiopian troops, which stirred vehement protest by the Ethiopian Government to the League of Nations.

An Italian Government communiqué states that five Italian native troops were slain and six wounded in an engagement, Jan. 29, at Adub, south of Ualual. Blame was placed in the Italian version on the Ethiopians, who were also said to have suffered more numerous casualties than the Italian forces.

There has been a continuing series of unpleasant incidents on the border of Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia (Abyssinia), which have been bringing Italy and Ethiopia close to a break in relations or actual war.

Power to Raid Clubs Demanded Relief Drive Finds Cinderella Value of Child Tests Challenged

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Curley Seeks Action

Full legal authority for both state and local police to enter licensed clubs and stamp out illegal and criminal activities, was asked of the Massachusetts Legislature today by Governor Curley. He would end the legal subterfuge of a private charter, by which these clubs have consistently defied all efforts of local police to raid them.

In a special message Governor Curley said that municipal police have "contended" that they have no authority to enter such premises. "As a consequence, they have been immune from inspection by local authorities." The tragic shooting at the Cosmos Club, said the Governor, emphasized the need for creating this authority. He asked for appropriate legislation at once.

* * *

A frantic race between state and Boston police to turn the city's underworld inside out, was today in full swing—with the job of Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard at stake, and a wholesale inquiry into police corruption promised.

Commissioner Leonard faced and defied a Curley ultimatum that his resignation must be on the Governor's desk by Wednesday, or the Executive Council would be asked to dismiss him on grounds of incompetence.

"I shall not resign," he said this morning, and went on about his business. This consisted of backing Superintendent Martin H. King in launching an "incorruptible squad" to track down evidence of police collusion with the underworld. It also consisted of several summary transfers of high police officials, both in and out of the key positions.

In high alarm at the onslaught of both state and high city police officers, the underworld was reported closed up tight. Overlords of gambling establishments were said to be in flight, and word came of a meeting of several in New York, prior to the scattering of the group to Florida.

The Governor meanwhile minced no words. "Boston was saddled with a commissioner by political trickery who is unfamiliar with the duties of his office," he said. "Moreover, the commissioner is so obligated to his sponsors that it is difficult, if not impossible, for him to enforce the law."

'Cinderella' Is Chosen

So there was a Prince Charming after all for Boston's Cinderella. For when the Emergency Campaign judges came to choose the most perfect 4-B foot in Greater Boston, the owner thereof turned out to be a Miss instead of a Mrs.—Miss Edith M. Larson of Swampscott. That solved a lot of delicate problems—for had the contest winner been married, there could be no talk of a Prince Charming. And what was a Cinderella without the "being married and living happily ever after" part of the tale?

So at once, after the judges announced their decision, the questions came thick and fast: "Is there a Prince?" "Who is he?" "Will you turn your trip to Washington (the gift of the Emergency Campaign to the winner) into a honeymoon?"

Miss Larson blushed vigorously, and shook her head. The young man—from Marblehead, by the way—will stay in the background. That is, unless the ingenious spotlight of publicity searches him out. And as for the honeymoon, Miss Larson was emphatic.

"That would be altogether too much haste," she said firmly.

But there was nothing firm about her reserve when she heard that she was to be Cinderella. She was quite overcome. She said she could hardly believe that the trip to Washington, the tea with Mrs. Roosevelt, the golden slippers, the gorgeous evening gowns, the traveling wardrobe and all the other gifts, were actually hers. By today, however, she managed to calm down sufficiently to arrange for her trip and for the chaperone who will accompany her.

But those who read their fairy tales still hope she will disclose more about that Prince. Then the legend would be complete.

Tradition Attacked

Those educators who say that a child cannot rise above certain mental barriers—to which it is presum-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Arguments Made By Attorneys In Hauptmann Trial

State Declares Evidence Conclusively Shows the Guilt of Defendant

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 11—Bruno Richard Hauptmann's jury today turned its attention from a prosecutor who claimed the Bronx carpenter had been proven guilty of first degree murder to a defender who admonished, "Judge not, lest ye be judged."

Edward J. Reilly, chief defense counsel, began his summation after the state had used about an hour of its time to outline its claim of proof that Hauptmann was the kidnaper and murderer of Baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. on March 1, 1932.

Anthony M. Hauck, Hunterdon

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Family Wage Plan in Chile Allows Aid for Dependents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The fundamental of a family wage, debated for many years in South America, has won acceptance in several departments of government and private activity here. Naturally, a section of the employers' group, as well as many organized workers themselves, look askance at the proposal, but, on the whole, there is a large body of favorable opinion which may push legislative action to obtain national application of the scheme.

The name itself, of course, indicated what the family wage means. The worker is remunerated according to his home obligations—the wife and family of a married man and the widowed mother or other dependents of a single man. But the question is not as simple as this; otherwise there would be a premium on incompetence or mediocrity of service, justified merely by the family responsibilities of the worker.

Two Categories

In Chile, as in Holland, Belgium and other European countries, the problems of the family wage are being solved by dividing remuneration into two categories. In the first place there is a fixed scale of pay for certain classes of work after which there are extra allowances according to family responsibilities. In other words, all workers, whether married or single, are paid at the same rate for the same task, but, after the minimum has been paid, there is extra and specific pay for those with some dependents, graduated according to their obligations.

A private industry, the Melon Cement Company, was the first to concede the family wage fundamental; the latest adherent is the Santiago municipality which took the decision on the recommendation of two representatives of the Conservative Party. This political party is supporting the proposal because it sees in it an opportunity to attempt an experiment in social provision in consonsance with the best fundamentals of its economic program. A family wage, Conservatives contend, would involve but a slight extra charge on industry which would be well recompensed by a greater spirit of contentment and security among the workers.

Children's Welfare

Another Conservative argument in favor of the family wage is that it will help the "save-the-children" campaign sponsored by President Alessandri and other notable personalities and give a fillip to the national home-building movement.

It is a curious fact that the most serious opposition to the new wage payment method has emanated from the Left—but it is mainly political, being a case of combating anything and everything proposed by the Right.

New Silver Dollar For Canada Will Be Bigger and Heavier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A "cartwheel" for Canada at last!

On May 6 a silver dollar, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King George V, will come into circulation, its tenure of office depending probably upon its popularity with the public.

It will certainly rest heavily in the pockets of its possessors, being nearly 1½ inches in diameter and 3-32 of an inch in thickness, consisting of 80 per cent silver and 20 per cent copper—the heaviest and largest silver coin ever used in Canada.

But as a work of art, a medal for the collector's tray, it will be most desirable. Designed by Emmanuel Hahn, Royal Canadian Academy, the reverse side is distinctly Canadian. In the foreground is a canoe laden with pelts, being paddled by an Indian and a voyageur. In the background is a rocky islet topped by two jack pines, and the sky is filled with northern lights. "Canada" at the top and "Dollar" and year at bottom, form the only lettering.

The obverse is more conventional: the head and bust of the King wearing the robe of state with the collar of the Garter, and bearing the inscription "Georgius V Rex Imperator Anno Regni XXV."

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More Layers Under 'Oldest City' Dug For Beneath Silt of 'Flood'

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Natural scientists who uncovered a city of 3250 B. C. a couple of years ago thought they had found the world's oldest community, but they've learned recently that town was "sitting" on top of its "daddy" by eight centuries.

This new "oldest" city—flourishing some 6000 years back—was announced in a report from Charles Bache, field director of the American School of Oriental Research-University of Pennsylvania Museum Archaeological Expedition, which began its work eight years ago.

Digging in the Tepe Gawra, a prehistoric mound in northern Mesopotamia, the expedition discovered the heretofore "oldest" city back in 1927.

The researchers, however, kept on burrowing downward, and their efforts were rewarded by the recent find.

In addition, they have unearthed 12 layers of civilization—the last few beneath the silt believed to have been left by the flood of Noah's time—and they believe there remain as many more of these strata.

The newest find was the eleventh town to be unearthed in the succeeding layers of excavation.

Delving in its ruins, the archaeologists found walls of buildings, household utensils, receptacles for the beauty preparations of the women of that day, and other remains of the people's domestic life. Both the building construction and the pottery discovered equaled those of later cultures, Mr. Bache reported.

Power to Raid Clubs Demanded

Relief Drive Finds Cinderella

Value of Child Tests Challenged

(Continued from Page 1)

ably chained by heredity and childhood influences—were contradicted today by a leading authority in this field. Said Prof. Edward A. Lincoln, of the Harvard School of Education:

"We cannot take a series of measurements early in a child's career, and use it unmodified as a basis for predicting his status at a remote date."

Professor Lincoln reported on 14 years of research, in which he measured yearly the physical and mental development of more than 3000 school children. His statement appeared in today's issue of the Harvard Teachers' Record.

As for the children of various occupational groups, he said, "It is impossible to predict anything about the physical or mental status of the individual child, from the profession of the parents. The highest occupational groups do contribute more very superior children, in proportion to their numbers. But the bulk of superior pupils does not come from those groups.

"It is comforting to know that we need not expect complete social disaster, as a result of a declining birth rate in the professional classes."

In Professor Lincoln's opinion, the intelligence test of mental ability, or other such tests given to a child, cannot be used to predict success in school marks or in later life. He found, for example, that more than one half of the repeaters in the first grade were mentally capable of doing the second grade work. "That is . . . they did not fail because of lack of mental ability.

"We cannot estimate one trait from measurement of another. Nor can we use measurements early in a child's career to predict his status at a remote date."

Emergency Law on Books

Massachusetts will need no emergency legislation, should the United States Supreme Court reverse the Administration's gold clause action. So ruled Attorney General Paul A. Dever today, when asked by Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce.

The Commonwealth already has an emergency bank law, Mr. Dever said, which was passed during the 1933 crisis. It would give the Governor full power should the gold clause be upheld.

Winter Sun Hottest

Next time the wind howls its worst over the housetops and the janitor ignores hammerings on a cold radiator, New Englanders may take consolation in the knowledge that after all, the sun's winter rays are hotter than summer rays.

Paradoxical as it may sound, this was today demonstrated. Dr. Bernhard Haurwitz, research associate at the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, finds that winter is a cold period, not because of cooler sun's rays, but because (1) shorter days give fewer hours of sunlight and (2) the rays in winter strike the earth at a lower angle. Instead of clinging to earth they tend to bounce off, and continue on through space like so many rubber balls.

Several other causes make the sun's rays hotter in winter than in summer. One is the fact that the earth is nearer the sun at this season; another is the absence in winter of as much water vapor, which absorbs a good deal of solar radiation. Likewise, winter air is cleaner than summer air, when dust cuts off still more radiation.

Big Fish Catch Arrives

Today's fish story has a Pollyanna touch to it. A vast fleet of 45 fish boats rushed into port today and prices dropped sharply. Mrs. Codeater and Mrs. Haddock were delighted because they could buy their fish at bargain sums. And John Fisherman was happy because the catch was so large that he made more money despite the lower prices.

The rest of this fish story is up to you. The fleet was the largest ever to enter port on one day. That will require more persons to eat fish than ever before on one day.

Free Light Bulbs Urged

When the state public utilities commission ordered the Edison Company to abandon its free electric lamp service and to cut its rates one-half cent a kilowatt hour, evidently the order neither pleased certain groups of customers, nor the company.

Today Representative Arthur E. Paul of Boston urged before the legislative committee on power and light that the company be forced to return to the free bulb service, instead of charging for the lamps. The small home owners, he said, have not been aided under the new system, as the cost of lamps exceeds the annual saving under the half-cent rate cut.

H. M. Ives, general counsel for the Edison Company, opposing Representative Paul's petition, said his company had considered the free service desirable. However, to be forced to return, he said, would be disastrous. He pointed out that since Dec. 1, when the new system started, the company has lost $800,000 in revenue through the rate cut. However, charges for bulbs has brought in $500,000, cutting the net loss to $300,000.

New Light on Potatoes

Every night the watchman at the University of New Hampshire found a light burning in the Nesmith Hall basement. He turned it out, and wondered what negligence had left it on continually. Today, says the Associated Press, he had found out.

Just as his hand reached out last night to turn off the switch, up jumped a figure. A professor, no less. "My potatoes!" he cried. "Leave the light on!"

Prof. Orman R. Butler, it transpired, was trying to determine what, if anything, artificial light would do to the sprouting eyes of potatoes. Watchman Iver Magoon had nearly deprived the world of valuable knowledge.

Highways Planned

Plans for construction of four highways to be constructed in the metropolitan Boston district were presented today to the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs by the division of metropolitan planning, through Henry I. Harriman, its chairman. The list is substantially the same as that presented last year.

The highways include one extending the American Legion Highway from its intersections with the Cummings Highway to the West Roxbury Parkway at Washington Street, costing $425,000; another from the Worcester Turnpike in Wellesley to Newton, costing $475,000; another beginning at Reedsdale and Randolph Avenue, Milton, to Washington Street, Quincy, near the end of the Fore River bridge, costing $1,400,000, and a fourth from Galen Street, near Watertown Street, Watertown, to Weston Street, Waltham, near the Weston Street bridge, costing $1,600,000.

The planning division also recommends the construction of three traffic circles and several other projects.

Housing Writs Served

Armed with about 600 legal writs, U. S. Marshal John J. Murphy and his men today advanced on the South Boston housing project areas. They will serve the owners and residents with notice that the Federal Government is about to take over 11 blocks amounting to 19 acres, for the city's first large slum clearance project.

On March 12, the owners of the land and the houses and the residents will have opportunity to protest in court, but it is assumed that the social desirability of the plans will allow nothing to interfere with the land takings.

Latest word today was that the wreckers will get under way early in the spring.

Briefs

The majority of criminal offenders today average 19 years of age, Inspector Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the United States Department of Justice, told an audience at the Old South Meeting House Forum yesterday.

Lincoln's birthday tomorrow—the 127th—will find banquets, dances, club meetings, military demonstrations, addresses parades—yes, and even the official opening of National Defense Week on the celebration docket.

The largest collection of fingerprints ever to be assembled in the world—to contain more than 4,800,000 records—has been started by the

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"Lincoln Cabin"...	Baseball School...	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Marine Library"...	"Jack Armstrong"..	"Melody Mart"....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	News, interviews..	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Ray Jones, songs....	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Air Adventures"....	sketches; music..	Soloist; quartet..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news...	"Lum and Abner"...	"The Shadow,"...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor"..	Melody Limited....	dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"..	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music....	"Black Chamber"..	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	After Dinner Revue	The Cosmopolitans	Financial talk....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's	Sketch; orchestra.	Double quartet....
8:15	soloists; comedy....	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Nelson Eddy;	Kate Smith's Re-	Sons of Union
8:45	popular variety.....	chorus; orchestra	vue; soloists.....	Veterans; talk ...
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lucrezia Bori; en-	Discovery Night:
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	semble; orchestra	amateur show....
9:30	"Cinderella's Hus-	Otto Harbach Mu-	Block and Sully;	Dramatic sketch..
9:45	band," sketch.....	sicale; soloists....	solo; chestra	News Service.....
10:00	Jackie Heller; orch...	Gene Arnold; solo-	Talk, P. A. Dever.	Wayne King and
10:15	America in Music; so-	ist; quartet; orch.	Renard Orchestra.	his orchestra....
10:30	loists; orchestra....	Musical program..	"Prof's Notebook".	CBS speaker.....
10:45	Rines Orchestra.....	Hawaiian music....	Musical Rhymester	CBS piano team..
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Casa Loma Orch..
11:15	Daniels Orchestra....	NBC organist.....	Le Paradis Orch...	Talk, "Munitions".
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	St. Louis Sym-	Imperial Varieties.	Arnheim Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	phony Orchestra.	Kaye Orchestra...	Murphy Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WNC, "Current Questions Before Congress"; network speakers.
11:30 WBZ, "Lincoln Memories"; special holiday program.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, Address, W. H. Gilbert, member of President Lincoln's bodyguard.
1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Gordon String Quartet; Harold Samuel, pianist.
2:00 WBZ, Seventh annual Columbia University Alumni luncheon program; "The World of Today," discussed by various newspaper correspondents.
3:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Hour: soloists; popular orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Official message from the Governor to the people of Massachusetts.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music": CBS music lecture; concert orchestra; soloist.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; male trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: "The Borgian Heritage," dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, "The Value of Amateur Dramatics," Robert Emmons Rogers.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett; John B. Kennedy; Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Wayne King and his orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:45 WAAB, "Modern Art," Ella Munsterberg, Massachusetts School of Art.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Harry Jackson and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; guest soloist.
[illegible] Brothers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Ukranian Church Choir recital.
9:30 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Isham Jones and his orchestra; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Toronto hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, National Republican Club Lincoln Day dinner program: Dr. Glenn Frank, president, University of Wisconsin, speaker.
10:00 WEEI, "Lady in Ermine": Gladys Swarthout; John Barclay; orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; Casa Loma Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WBZ, National Defense Week program: "America's Need for an Adequate Army and Navy," George H. Dern, Secretary of War.
11:15 WAAB, "Anti-Lynching Legislation," Senator Edward T. Costigan, Colorado.

Boston Events

Tonight

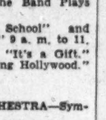
Theaters

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Walter Huston in Sinclair Lewis' play. 8:15.

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). Sybil Thorndike in expertly written and played comedy by John van Druten. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in play depicting problems and satisfactions of members of religious orders such as the Jesuits 8:30.

Movies



MAJESTIC—Special opening tonight under management of New York Cameo and Acme Theatre. Feature: "Don Quixote" with Feodor Challapin. 8:30. Continuous performance begins at 11 a. m.

EXETER—"The Marines Are Coming." 2:08, 5, 7:50. Also "The Painted Veil."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Somerset Maugham's "The Sacred Flame," now titled "The Right to Live." Fenway, 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount, 9, 11:34 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:16, 9:50. Also "Red Hot Tires."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45. Begins eighth week tomorrow.

KEITH'S—Stage: Mitzi Mayfair, Jack Whiting, Phil Baker, other vaudeville acts. Screen: Walter Connolly in story of tabloid newspaper tactics, "White Lies." 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:13. First stage show, 11:15 a. m.

ORPHEUM—Louise Fazenda and Leo Carrillo in "The Winning Ticket." 9:30 a. m., 12:56, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Vaudeville.

STATE—Ronald Colman in "Clive of India." 12:15, 2:40, 5, 7:25, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—"Rumba." Carole Lombard and George Raft display customary expressions and dance. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Quite pretentious Negro song and dance revue, with Jimmie Lunchford's orchestra "imitating Waring's imitation of Lombardo." Maria Kousevitsky sings with her husband's orchestra.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Fine work by all concerned in this stirring story of India's northern frontier. Modern, 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9, with "The World Accuses." Scollay, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:15, with vaudeville.

UPTOWN—"The President Vanishes." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Romance in Manhattan."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Superstition of the Black Cat" — explained; "Jolly Little Elves," color cartoon; Dumbbell Letters; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY — Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Band Plays On."

TREMONT — "Finishing School" and "George White's Scandals" 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—W. C. Fields in "It's a Gift." 2:01, 5:23, 8:43. Also "Going Hollywood."

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. 8:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — ERA operatic concert. 8.

ERA NEGRO ORCHESTRA—Brookline K. of C. Hall, Kent St. 8.

Other Events

DOWSE INSTITUTE LECTURE — "Meteors and Meteor Craters on Earth and Moon," lecture by Fletcher Watson. Harvard College Observatory. 8.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — "The Middle Ages: Arabic Thought in History," by Bertram Sidney Thomas. 8.

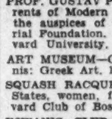
TREMONT TEMPLE—Lorimer Hall. Performances by ERA actors of amateur and professional groups: "The Boor," and "The Faraway Princess." 7:30.

MINSTREL SHOW—American Legion, Oliver Ames, Jr., Post No. 117, 352 Longwood Ave. 8:30. Repeated tomorrow.

INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING — University of Chicago vs. Harvard. Indoor Athletic Bldg., Holyoke St., Cambridge. 8.

Tomorrow

Music



MUSIC LOVERS' CLUB—Harrison Crofford, musical reader, and 11 other artists, Copley-Plaza Hotel. 10:45 a. m.

GARDNER MUSEUM — Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Chamber music program by the Philharmonic Trio. 2:30.

Other Events

PROF. GUSTAV PAULI—Lectures on "Currents of Modern Art in Germany," under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Germanic Museum, Harvard University. 4.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Greek Art. 11 a. m.

SQUASH RACQUETS—England vs. United States, women, for Wolfe-Noel Cup. Harvard Club of Boston. 2:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—Rev. Andrew Richards speaks: "Lincoln's Leadership and Inspiration." City Club. 12:15.

Kiwanis Clubs of Boston today indorsed the National Crime Commission's efforts to secure enactment of legislation to control and regulate the sale of firearms and petitioned Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus T. Coolidge, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, and J. Weston Allen, chairman of the National Crime Commission, to bend all efforts to secure the legislation.

An attempt to set up a dog racing track in Agawam, Mass., was defeated Saturday at a town meeting. Appropriations totaling $297,172 were voted at the meeting according to an Associated Press report, $131,000 of which was for the schools of the town.

League Defender

Marshall Studio

Miss Sarah Wambaugh

Federal Government. All Bostonians have been invited to participate. J. Edgar Hoover, head of the United States Bureau of Investigation sent the invitation to Boston yesterday.

Filipino Convention Votes For Commonwealth Plan

MANILA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Amid cheers for eventual Philippine independence, the constitutional convention approved a charter for Feb. 8 for the Commonwealth Government which will function for the decade to precede separation from the United States. If President Roosevelt approves the constitution, the Commonwealth Government is expected to be set up within a year.

Manuel Quezon, now President of the Philippine Senate, probably will be the first President of the Commonwealth.

Liquor Act Amendment Is Pressed in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—During the present session of the Quebec Legislature, the Retail Merchants' Association of Montreal will press for amendment of the Liquor Act to permit grocers to sell wines and liquors.

The grocers would have the Quebec Liquor Commission abandon its retail stores and retain only the wholesale end of the liquor business allowing grocers to sell wines and spirits by the bottle.

Shift From Court to League Advised for Peace Advocates

Peace advocates in the United States should shift their temporizing support from the World Court to blunt, unequivocal support for the League of Nations.

This was the declaration today of Miss Sarah Wambaugh, technical adviser to the Saar Plebiscite Commission, just returned to her home in Cambridge after serving with the commission for nine months in the Saar Basin.

Miss Wambaugh expressed the conviction that a concerted drive for the League of Nations would enlist more support than would continued support for the World Court.

Four Major Points

She based this opinion on the following four points:

1. The League is definitely more important than the Court as an instrument of international relations.

2. It is capable of being dramatized in a popular appeal, whereas the Court is relatively less spectacular.

3. The League can offer the United States tangible advantages in certain aspects of its foreign policy, particularly in the Far East.

4. There is a distinct growth in support for the League throughout the United States.

Urges "Direct Route"

While strongly in favor of American entry into the World Court, Miss Wambaugh would like to see advocates of world peace mobilize behind the League of Nations, rather than follow a circuitous and more difficult route by way of the World Court.

This woman, who has spent nine months in one of the most dramatic theaters of politics in the world, and who has witnessed the idea of the international police force put into effective action, expressed amazement over the voices that are being heeded in the shaping of American foreign policy.

What could the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Will Rogers and Huey Long have known of European affairs she asked. She admitted that all of these men had been within their democratic rights to take to the radio in opposition to the Court. But this does not, she said, excuse the American people in following their advocacy.

Call for Leadership

"To "fight fire with fire," radio with radio would seem to be the cue for the peace advocates to follow, according to Miss Wambaugh. As their opponents attempt to persuade the people by having spectacular orators speak over national hookups, the supporters of the world peace machinery should go on the air with equally popular figures, but with those prossessed of more judgment and information. She suggested that the President of the United States would be a logical man to carry forward the peace cause over the air.

Miss Wambaugh stressed the manner in which the radio has potentialized the influence of the demagogue

It is essential that persons with just and right causes to further should be alert enough to bend new instrumentalities of democracy to their services, she contended.

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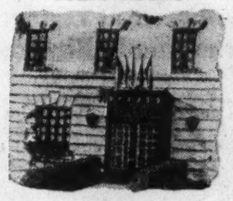
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Connecticut Mayor Hits Federal Plans Of Handling Relief

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 11 (AP)—Mayor Jasper P. McLevy, who heads the Socialist column in Connecticut, has demanded scrapping of Federal Relief Administration methods in the State and drastic reorganization of the situation in cities and towns under state and federal agencies.

Sharply attacking the rules and regulations now imposed on Connecticut cities and towns through the FERA as a condition to receiving federal relief, Mayor McLevy said funds should be allocated to municipalities to conduct their own relief programs.

"These rules," said the Mayor, "whether originating in Hartford or Washington, are hopelessly confusing the relief administration problem in Connecticut and raising the cost to a point that will soon make it prohibitive for cities to continue to bear the burden."

The Mayor said he will appear before the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly when the state relief bill is up for hearing, to urge drastic reforms in the present relief set-up in the State.

Gas Tax Collections Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Further proof that Arizona is battling its way back to prosperity is seen in the report of the State Highway Department on gasoline tax collections for the last half of 1934. These collections were $1,506,481, an increase of $137,404, or 10.036 per cent, over the same period of 1933.

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Streamlined Train in New England Debut

Crowds line platforms as "Flying Yankee" speeds along on run from New York State. Aisles filled with visitors at exhibition stops in Boston.

New England has enthusiastically "accepted" its first streamline train. Thousands of persons today thronged the aisles of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads' new stainless steel "flier," on exhibition at the North Station, to augment the tens of thousands who crowded the exhibited area on Nashua Street yesterday to walk through the carpeted corridors of the new train. In fact railroad officials yesterday had to open the train an hour earlier in deference to the large early morning crowd which had already gathered.

The train remained on exhibition all day today. Tomorrow it begins a two-week exhibition tour of the two systems. At 6:40 a. m. Tuesday it will head up the Lowell and New Hampshire division of the Boston & Maine and make two-hour exhibition stops at Lowell and Nashua, and a five-hour stop at Manchester, N. H.

The "Yankee's" initial trip into Boston from Mechanicsville, N. Y., Saturday, was an adequate demonstration of the hold streamlined trains has taken upon popular imagination. Crowds lined station platforms and buildings along the right of way, others draped bridges, fences, freight cars and piles of railroad ties adjoining the track to catch a glimpse of the silver flier. E. S. French, president of the Boston & Maine, boarded the train at Athol, Mass.

Though no records were attempted because of the nature of the initial trip from New York State to Boston, the train upon one occasion reached a speed of 77.5 miles an hour to make up time between stops.

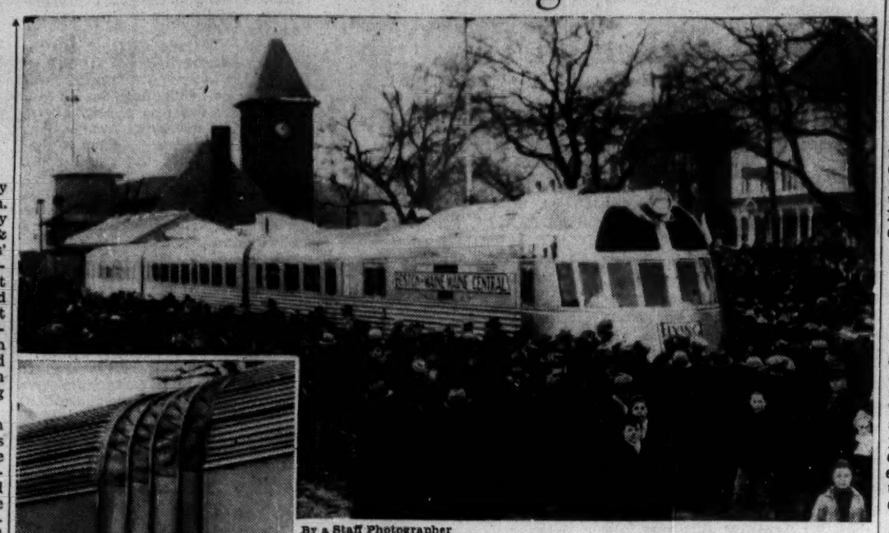
In its extremely quick pickup, acceleration and fast braking the new train compares favorably with modern automobiles. It is these features along with the high cruising speed of the train that the two owner roads expect to employ to reduce the time between terminals.

That the new "Yankee" is a passenger train throughout, carrying no baggage or mail, is evidence of the road's determination to bring back to the rails revenue garnered by private cars, buses and airplanes.

The interior of the train is tastefully done in green and brown upholstered chairs with yellow curtains at the windows giving a pleasing homelike effect. When in motion there are none of the familiar track noises since the train is thoroughly sound proofed.

The whole train is air conditioned. Lighting is indirect. Baggage is stowed either under the seats or in a compartment at the end of the car. Throughout the train shows a studied effort to secure comfort.

The train will be on exhibition tomorrow at Lowell Station, Track 3, from 7:30 to 10 a. m.; Nashua Union Station, 10:40 a. m. to 12:20 p. m.; Manchester Station, Track 11 (south end), 1:15 to 6:15 p. m.



By a Staff Photographer

Stamp of Popularity Placed on 'Silver Flier'

Upper—Crowds Surround Rail Speedster at Gardner, Mass. Lower —Flexible Connection and Detail of Design.

Half-Week's Adventure Turns Youth Homeward

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—A youthful adventurer from New England, became acquainted with the police last night.

It was voluntary, too, on the part of Charles Anthony, 15, of Lynn, Mass. He walked into the Charles Street station, said he had run away from home last Wednesday, had seen everything he wanted to see, and with only 10 cents left thought it was about time to do something. He was taken to the Children's Society, pending word from his parents.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast and considerably colder, with lowest temperature 8 to 14 degrees tonight; Tuesday cloudy and continued cold; moderate to fresh northwest and north winds.

Maine: Fair, much colder tonight; Tuesday fair, colder in east portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, much colder tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and colder tonight, much colder in north portion; Tuesday cloudy, followed by snow or rain in southeast portion in afternoon or night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy, followed by snow in afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest, shifting to north, winds; weather partly overcast tonight, becoming overcast on Tuesday, followed by rain or snow over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	36	Minneapolis	26	28
Bermuda	64	70	New Orleans	50	66
Chicago	30	34	New York	28	38
Denver	26	38	Norfolk, Va.	32	42
Helena, Mont.	16	28	Philadelphia	30	38
Jacksonville	52	78	St. Louis	30	32
Kansas City	32	38	San Francisco	50	62
Los Angeles	58	66	Washington	32	42
Miami, Fla.	68	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 11.
B—Maximum Feb. 10.

High Tides in Boston

Monday 5:58 p. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Thursday 6:18 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; maximum temperature 35 degrees above zero; minimum 15 above; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m., 3.4 inches.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings from Egyptian tombs by Joseph Lindon Smith; recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints; prints by Daumier, Dürer, Rembrandt, Shannon and Zorn.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Prints by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 23. English water colors; Chinese folk design in textiles. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays; Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Women's City Club—Exhibition of paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen. Through Feb. 22.

Copley Society—Paintings by Maria W. de Lockwood. Through Feb. 22.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Exhibition of sculpture and old master drawing reproductions by Arnold Geissbuhler.

Holman's Print Shop—Etchings by Margaret H. Wright; also early photographs of Bostonians. Through Feb. 28.

Boston City Club—Water colors and etchings by Levon West.

Vose Galleries—Portraits by Leypold Seyffert, N. A., paintings by Ali Khan, Viziree Hassan of Persia.

J. F. Olsson & Co., Cambridge—Etchings by Sears Gallagher, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of drawings in pastels by Arthur Spear. Through Feb. 20. Also water colors by John Lavelle. Through Feb. 26.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by the late Henry W. Rice. Through Feb. 16. Landscapes and marines by Guild members, Feb. 18-March 20.

Gardenside Bookshop—Exhibition of prints and paintings, sporting, marines and English mezzotints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through March 20.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of paintings and water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner. Through Feb. 23.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Robert Austin, one of the most talented living printmakers, brings a dozen new engravings and other prints.

Boston Art Club—Exhibits by Molly Luce, Aimee Lamb, Marguerite S. Pearson, Elizabeth O. Paxton, Marion Sloane, Philip T. Hicks, William J. Kaula, Anthony Thieme.

Boston Society of Independent Artists—Eighth annual exhibition. Through Feb. 24.

Fine Arts Guild, Inc., Cambridge—Drawings and sculpture by George and Virginia Lee Demetrios. Through Feb. 16.

Foster Brothers—Group of etchings by Frederic Taubes. Through Feb. 15.

Old Corner Lending Library—Exhibition of pastel paintings by E. Pettengill. Through Feb. 23.

Fred Olsson's Gallery, Cambridge—Harvard etchings by Owen Selwyn.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition by New England Society of Contemporary Art.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

Bill to Limit News Rights Introduced at Olympia

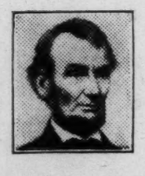
OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 11 (AP)—A bill to declare news items public property and to permit radio stations to broadcast newspaper articles was introduced in the Washington House by Representative J. D. McDonald of Bellingham.

The measure would abolish the common law property rights of any publisher or private person in news once it had been published and distributed to the public. The bill would not permit re-sale of the news by another person or corporation.

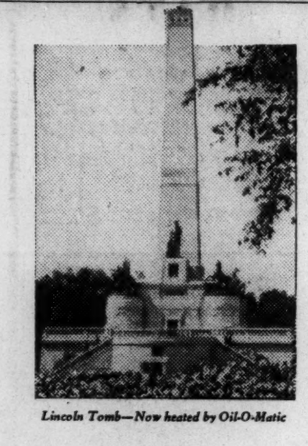
Brown Professor Gets Gibbs Chemistry Medal

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11 (AP)—The Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society has been awarded to Dr. Charles A. Kraus, professor of chemistry at Brown University, it was announced here last night.

The award has been made annually since 1911. Dr. Kraus receives the medal for his work in the theory of solutions.



70 years ago Lincoln banished slavery



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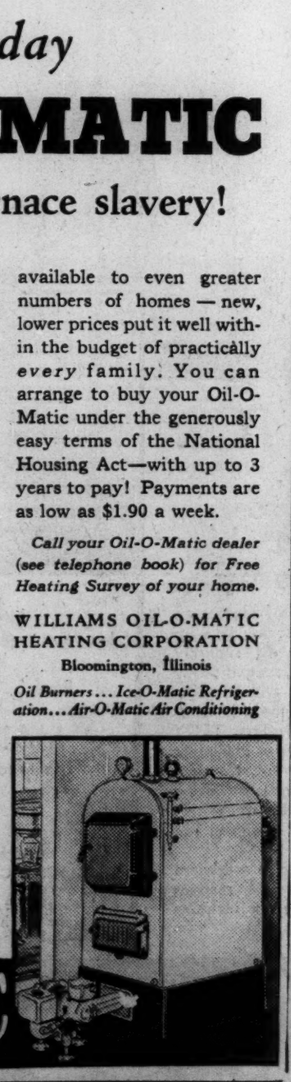
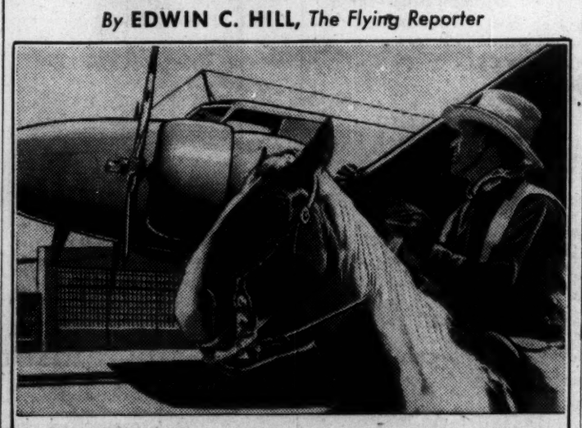


WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

FAMOUS ROUNDUP TOWN NOW BIG AIR BASE

By EDWIN C. HILL, *The Flying Reporter*



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Collusive Bids On Naval Ships Are Admitted

(Continued from Page 1)

the Government, I wouldn't call it collusion" put in Mr. Flook.

"That makes the navy a party to the collusion," Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), chairman of the committee, concluded.

Asked how he came to testify today, Mr. Yard told the committee, that "a lot of your people finally caught up with me."

Answering questions with hesitation, but reminding the committee that he was under oath, Mr. Yard said that Mr. Bardo was in constant contact with other shipbuilding companies and that it was "pretty generally understood" among them which contracts each preferred to receive and which they expected to receive. Competition was eliminated by the placing of protective bids at higher prices or later delivery dates, he said.

Mr. Flook testified that he had no knowledge of any inter-company agreement on bids and said everything was done "over and above board."

Geneva Proved Boost

He was questioned about his activities including the employment of William B. Shearer as an "observer" at the 1927 Geneva disarmament conference.

"Isn't it a fact that the company's financial position started uphill immediately after the failure of the Geneva conference?" Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri asked.

"Yes, in point of time," replied Mr. Flook.

A cut in Mr. Flook's salary from $60,000 to $51,000 in 1933 was offset by a $29,000 bonus, it was brought out. Senator Clark charged that in 1929 Mr. Shearer was "putting out propaganda against England and his work was financed by Flook."

Mr. Flook admitted Mr. Shearer was sent to California in 1928 to interest William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, in a merchant marine policy.

'999' Recalls Nineties At New York Model Show

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The New York Society of Model Engineers is presenting at its annual exhibition 1500 models, mostly illustrating transportation.

Diminutive locomotives, sailing ships and streamlined trains, made by patient hands with fidelity to scale measurements, are attracting hobbyists.

One of the exhibits was made by William Langdon, of South Lancaster, Mass., who was the engineer in the locomotive that pulled the Empire State Express when it attained a record speed of 112 miles an hour between Batavia and Buffalo on May 10, 1893. He is exhibiting a model of the engine used on the run, known as the "999."

Billerica Manifests Civic Pride In Voting Land for State Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILLERICA, Mass., Feb. 11—Without a dissenting vote, the citizens in town meeting here, Saturday, voted to turn nearly 500 acres of developed town park land over to the state to add to the Commonwealth's rapidly expanding recreational system.

Thus is realized the town's dream of a quarter of a century for a local state-controlled reservation. Behind the realization is an unusual exhibition of civic pride and willingness to work unstintingly without thought for personal profit.

The story of unselfish labor began some 25 years ago when Warren H. Manning, local architect, donated about 12 acres to the town as the nucleus for a town park. Other citizens followed Mr. Manning's example one by one until the reservation had swelled to nearly 500 acres. Part of the town grant to the State included a donation by the Appalachian Club of its private reservation at the summit of Gilson Hill.

Lending support to the development of the reservation were many prominent Billericans, including Dr. A. W. Stearns, dean of Tufts Medical School, who gave this comment on the plan today: "The outstanding feature of this project is the manner in which it has been brought to consummation."

"In these days," Dr. Stearns continued, "when the air is full of public enterprises planned for personal profit, the Billerica development seems worthy of holding up as a shining example of civic interest. Every foot of land to be turned over to the State without charge was presented to the town originally by its citizens.

"The greater part of land improvement was performed without charge by various citizens. The only cost to the State will be the further improving of the land from year to year."

Because of the interest taken in park development by Mr. Manning, the local citizenry has asked the State to name the new state reservation, the Warren H. Manning Forest. The length and narrowness of the strip of park land makes it ideal for a possible elongated parkway to connect with Routes 3 and 4 running into the White Mountains.

The state problem of the past has been to obtain land for recreational purposes that would be within easy reach of most of the State's population. Thus, the Billerica project appears as an ideal park site due to its close proximity to most of the State's largest population centers.

A bill now pending in the Legislature would increase the usefulness of this centralized site by providing for additional purchases of land here, with the possibility that Billerica might become the center of the largest park in the Commonwealth.

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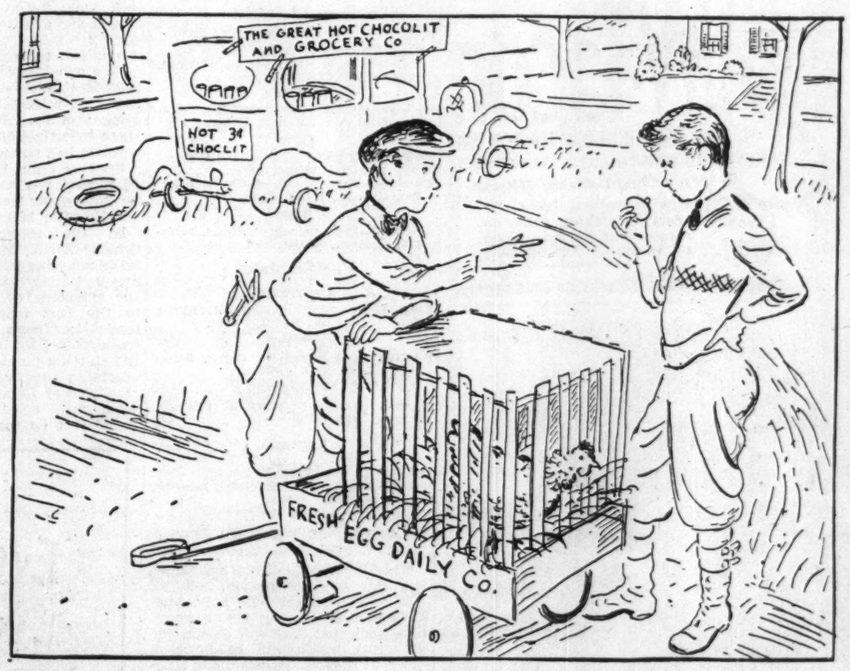

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Majestic	Feb. 20	Berengaria	Mar. 20
Berengaria	Feb. 27	Olympic	Mar. 27
Olympic	Mar. 6	Majestic	Apr. 3
Majestic	Mar. 13	Berengaria	Apr. 10

LIVERPOOL-BOSTON-NEW YORK

†Antonia	Feb. 23	*Antonia	Mar. 23
Scythia	Mar. 2	Scythia	Mar. 30
*Andania	Mar. 9	Samaria	Apr. 6
Laconia	Mar. 16	Laconia	Apr. 13

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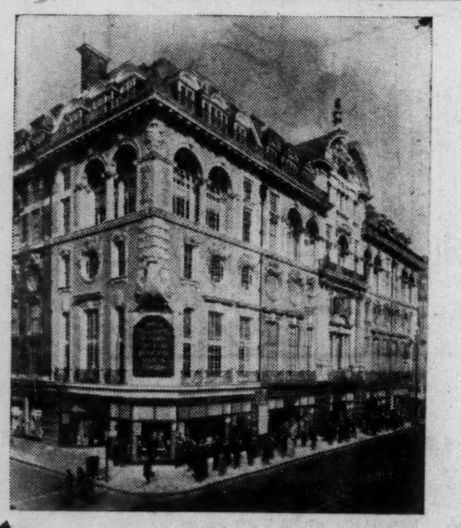

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Hull Attacks Tariff Enemies On Own Stand

Says Objectors to Cut in Manganese Duty Block All World Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Tackling the tariff lobbies on the weak ground which they themselves chose, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today opened the Administration's fight against the interests which would block reopening of world trade channels through the reciprocal tariff program.

It has been plain for some weeks that the program was in serious jeopardy, as familiar faces were seen again on Capitol Hill, the individual industries began to put pressure on their congressmen in the old cumulative and irresistible fashion.

Secretary Hull, who knows the workings of lobbies from a lifetime of experience in House and Senate, realized that an aggressive counter-attack is the best defense of his program. He knows that similar forces to those which defeated the World Court, and the powerful coalitions which, for nearly half a century, have put successively increasing tariff bills through Congress, can wreak havoc with his program.

Lays Down Barrage of Fact

Hence, in delight that the tariff-lobby chooses to make an issue of the manganese question, Secretary Hull leaps to the fray in the vigorous mood of the Tennessee mountaineer—a role which he often prides himself on.

Manganese is the key concession in the recent reciprocal treaty with Brazil. The United States proposes to halve its duty on this product, essential to forging of steel, in return for a long list of Brazilian concessions on American exports of automobiles, machinery and other typical products. The present manganese duty amounts to 100 per cent.

What does this duty protect, asks Secretary Hull? Some 350 miners. Less than were employed in the industry before the first manganese duty ever went into effect. Who pays? Everyone who consumes steel. Who would benefit by a reduction of the duty? The steel industry first employing several hundred thousand workers, and indirectly, the exporters of automobiles, machinery, etc., who will have easier entry into Brazil.

Drives Figures Home

Secretary Hull gives some pointed history:

"Before 1922 there was no duty on manganese ore and, except for the highly stimulated period of our participation in the World War, production had been only about 2 per cent of domestic demands.

"In 1922 manganese producers told Congress that if a duty of 1 per cent per pound was imposed on imports they would soon produce 50 to 75 per cent of domestic needs.

"They got the duty they asked for."

"Instead of making good their promise, domestic production for the six years, 1923 to 1928, inclusive, averaged only 8.3 per cent of domestic consumption. Despite this showing, manganese producers came to Congress in 1929 and asked still greater duties on imports, making the same promises as they had made seven years previously.

"They got the increase. The 1 cent per pound duty was made applicable to ores containing 10 per cent or more manganese content, instead of to those only of 30 per cent or more.

Lost, Not Gained

"With this increased duty, domestic manganese production declined instead of increasing. In 1931, 46,616 tons were produced; in 1932, 20,079, and in 1933, 20,138 (estimated)."

The Secretary opened his onslaught by saying:

"I feel that some notice should be taken of the grossly exaggerated and misleading propaganda which is being circulated by the combined lobbies seeking to kill all efforts to restore normal world trade—a trade upon which the employment of millions in this country and of tens of millions in the world is dependent.

"The propaganda would make it seem that the proposed reduction of the duty on manganese ore from 110 per cent for 1933 to 55 per cent will throw many thousands of American wage-earners out of employment and wreck a great nation-wide industry. This combined propaganda is the rebirth of the old log-rolling system which gave us the Smoot-Hawley misery of the past few years."

"I dare say that even McKinley or Dingley, if alive in 1932, would not have fixed the rate as high as 55 per cent in the first place. The fog of propaganda cannot obscure the truth."

Only Few Workers Affected

And this, according to Secretary Hull, is that only a few hundred Americans out of 45,000,000 Americans gainfully employed are engaged in mining manganese, with American production less than 10 per cent of needs, declining for a number of years.

He continues:

"The main purpose of proposing a reduction of the rate on manganese ore, as in the case of any similar rate reduction, is to induce other countries in turn to lower their rates or other obstructions against the exportation and sale of those commodities which we export. There is no other possible way for the accomplishment of this practical and mutually profitable result.

"The American public therefore has the choice either to continue to close its eyes and rush headlong further in the direction of shutting out every possible opportunity to sell our goods and to restore full prosperity, or it can instead pursue a broad and practical program for the normal restoration of mutually profitable trade between nations."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Feb. 17

Eastern States
New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; W8XK, 13.52 and 19.72m.

Central States
Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m.; KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States
California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada
Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Convention on High Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Bar Association will hold its 1935 session on the high seas, Aug. 29-Sept. 2. More than 400 attorneys have indicated they will attend the gathering which will be board a vessel at Norfolk, Va., sailing to Halifax, N. S., and back.

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New Solicitor General Talked

Farley Attacked on Two Fronts

Liberty League Backs Roosevelt

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, with his billion-dollar program under his arm, strode into the White House offices today to make the capital's most striking bit of news.

Meanwhile, the Senate Appropriations Committee was reversing itself on the "prevailing-wage" clause to make the whole $4,000,000,000 program more likely. Mayor LaGuardia had half an hour with the President to "sell" his billion-dollar plan, but emerged with no indication of success or failure.

"All we want for this year," he said, "is an equitable share of the public works money."

"What do you consider an equitable share?" reporters asked at once.

"Well, we'll see how it all works out," came the cautious reply. The Mayor was equally cautious but more sprightly when asked if he had discussed the Robert Moses office-holding dispute with the President, parrying with, "Don't you think a $1,000,000,000 program is enough?" There seemed to be agreement in the White House and PWA headquarters that $1,000,000,000 program for New York was fully enough.

* * *

New Solicitor General?: Before long the Administration will have a new Solicitor General, according to information obtained here in a well-informed quarter. J. Crawford Biggs, of North Carolina, the incumbent, is expected to step down shortly in preparation for a further Administration shake-down as the New Deal gets its second wind in matters of personnel.

The Solicitor General is an important federal official and ranks second only after the Attorney General in the Justice Department. He is in charge of preparing and handling federal cases before the Supreme Court and of determining policies in appeal cases.

Mr. Biggs was not widely known outside of North Carolina at the time of his appointment. It is assumed that he will return to his home state to resume the practice of law if he leaves Washington. No definite word has come as to his successor, but it is understood that the Administration may not go outside of the Department in finding an appointee.

* * *

Democratic Postmasters-for-Life: Postmaster General Farley, who for some months has been chief Administration target, received a hot shot from two sources today.

First, Senator Huey P. Long (D), Louisiana, demanded an investigatio nof Mr. Farley's "conduct" by a committee of three Senators appointed by the Vice President. He recited a series of allegations relating to contracts and government purchases against the Postmaster General, including the stamp-printing episode and a "wire service" allegedly leading into gambling houses throughout the country.

"We can investigate Farley for a considerable less of money than was spent investigating me," Senator Long shouted. "We ought to pass these investigations around. I don't want to hog the whole show."

Senator Long has been deprived of federal patronage in Louisiana by Postmaster General Farley since shortly after March 4, 1933.

In the second bombardment, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) Michigan charged that the O'Mahoney postal bill—resumably for the extension of the Civil Service in the post office—is merely intended to "freeze the entire Democratic postal incumbency in 1938 as the starting point for this new and otherwise progressive reform. As a result, every Democratic postmaster with any color of competence would stay on for life."

Liberty League Backs Roosevelt: Like the man who bites the dog, the American Liberty League obtains more attention than the incident merits intrinsically by backing President Roosevelt in his opposition to the soldiers' bonus. That the league is against the bonus isn't news, but that it should join hands with Mr. Roosevelt is a departure. So far they have criticized him on his budget methods, opposed his public-works program, questioned social security and made faces at the NRA. But now they announce that he "deserves to be upheld," on the bonus issue.

Actually this support from an ordinarily hostile source bears the earmarks of an effort to stiffen Mr. Roosevelt's resistance at a point where his eventual attitude is by no means certain. At Roanoke, Va., before the last Legion convention, he pleaded with the veterans to defer their demands until relief needs had been met. Recently in a gratuitous letter to a Texas American Legion official he insisted on the absence of any obligation to the veterans before 1945.

But in neither of these public utterances did he say he would veto a bonus bill, and the impression is widespread here that a compromise measure would win his signature for the sake of peace between the White House and Congress. The Liberty League, sensing this uncertainty, assumed that Mr. Roosevelt is firmly opposed to the bonus. If enough individuals responded to the suggestion and told Mr. Roosevelt they would support him against the bonus it might have the effect desired by the league. The response will provide a measure of the league's influence as compared to that of the veterans' organizations.

* * *

Bonus Dissension: Meanwhile tempers are reaching the breaking point within the bonus ranks in the fight over whose bill shall be passed by the House. Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, whose inflation-type bonus bill has been rejected by the American Legion in favor of a "bond-issue" measure, charged that he had been deserted because Frank N. Belgrano, national commander of the Legion, is a banker whose banks receive large interest payments on goverment bonds.

He asserted that as vice-president of the Bank of America in San Francisco, Mr. Belgrano wants a bonus for his bank as well as for the veterans.

* * *

Play-Going President: An audience at the National Theater here Saturday night kept wondering why the show didn't start. When the orchestra finally struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," they learned the reason. Franklin D. Roosevelt was playgoing for the second time since he became President of the United States.

Originally the word slipped out that Mr. Roosevelt planned to go last Wednesday night, but Secret Service men do not like to have his plans announced in advance. Even though no one was expecting him Saturday, members of the Secret Service took their places here and there through the audience. One woman who tried to use a pocket flashlight to see her program was promptly reprimanded by a Secret Service man who probably suspected her of being a photographer in disguise.

With two plays to his credit, President Roosevelt is now considered a theatergoing President as compared with his two immediate predecessors, Presidents Hoover and Coolidge, who went not at all. Soon after his inauguration the President went to see "As Ladies Meet." Saturday night he saw "Dodsworth."

* * *

Gold Clause Decision: The Supreme Court broke precedents for the second time on Saturday with the repetition of the specific announcement that the gold clause decision would not be forthcoming today.

Monday is the traditional day for Supreme Court decisions, but there is nothing to prevent the court from handing down its judgment on any other week day or other time if it sees fit. The advance announcement given Saturday was designed to prevent crowding of the small court room.

Following the example of last Monday, the doors of the court were shut today after the benches were filled with their first batch of spectators, and attendants refused to admit further visitors. No one in the capital, from the President down, appears to have an inkling of what the court's decision will be, and most observers have given up speculation on the subject as idle.

The Government is prepared to take immediate steps to counteract the effects of an adverse decision; meanwhile the stock market stays nervous and breathless until the golden sword is removed from over its head.

Smuts Spurs Talk Of Anglo-U. S. Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

the London Economic Conference, refusing to consider stabilization of currencies.

Same Complaints

Apparently, both London and Washington had come to the conclusion that the other was a difficult government to deal with. In Washington, at least, sources very close to White House and State Department constantly said, "The British are very hard to get on with these days." And in London, echoes of the same complaint about Washington came back.

At the beginning of the recent London naval conversations between British, Japanese and Americans, the atmosphere was equally oppressive. Toward the end, things brightened up, but only in proportion as the British delegates took upon themselves opposition to Japanese claims.

Statements like that published today that "our relations with Great Britain are the best they have ever been in history," are not echoed in many circles. To the contrary, State Department officials note a moderate improvement in Anglo-Saxon concerns, but a number of basic causes of misunderstanding still prevailing.

On the Far East

Applying these general statements to the Far East, there are to be noted several counter-balancing factors:

1. Growing British apprehension about Japanese territorial, trade and naval ambitions.

2. Nevertheless, a feeling in Australia and other dominions which are consulted on Downing Street policy these days, that it may be better to make a bargain with Tokyo than to issue a challenge.

3. Relief that the American-Russian understanding is not getting strong to the point of an alliance, although informed Britishers here like to see the Far Eastern situation held in balance by some American backing for Russia.

If, returning to fundamentals, it is true that Great Britain must be on friendly terms with Japanese, unless the United States is prepared to offer a formal military alliance, then nothing has happened here to change the position.

But if London, following the lead of General Smuts, is prepared to be more sympathetic and co-operative with American policy toward Japan, then a similarly warm and co-operative American attitude toward British policy would be evoked.

Unanswered Questions

Exactly how the unified approach to Asiatic problems would be worked out and whether it would ever involve any direct diplomatic warning to Japan, are still difficult and unanswered questions. Nevertheless, under the assumption that American relations with Japan still require circumspect handling, it is true that any support—as from Great Britain—would be gratefully received.

Senator Borah's warning, however, remains an apparently accurate statement of the American view of alliances:

"The alliance, if I understand General Smuts, would be a military alliance to enforce peace in the Pacific. I see insuperable objections to such an alliance. In fact, there are insuperable objections to any alliance with any nation.

People Shape Policy

"It seems difficult for our friends across the water to give due weight to the one most important factor in the shaping of our foreign policy, and that is the people of the United States. There has been a recent demonstration of how important that factor is, and the people are opposed to alliances or so-called particular understandings.

"And may I say furthermore that I think General Smuts greatly exaggerates the possibility of trouble in the Pacific."

On the other hand, Representative Sam D. McReynolds of Tennessee, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, gave the idea his indorsement.

"The policy of co-operation would be the best assurance of peace in the Pacific," he said. "We ought to have a common policy with Great Britain in the Pacific, in reference to trade, which is the basis of peace.

"Our relations with Great Britain always have been good and are good now, except for the war debts question, which is bound to be solved in time."

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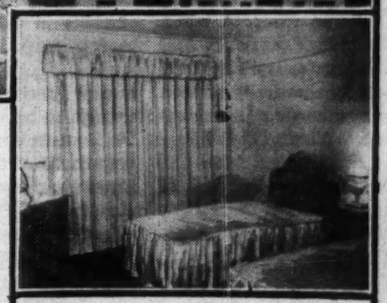

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TROY COURT

League Hoping to Avoid Issue Raised by Ethiopia

Some powers have been questioning presence of African nation at Geneva, owing to slave trade allegations. "Free hand in Africa" said to have been given Italy by France.

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The Italian-Ethiopian border incidents have already proved embarrassing to the League of Nations.

When Ethiopia formally protested at Geneva against Italian "aggression," followed by serious counter-charges on the part of the Rome Government, the situation became more complicated and acute. Italy not only made counter-charges, demanding reparation, but clearly intimated that it did not intend to be brought before the bar of the League at the bidding of Ethiopia. There were whispers of the Italian delegates resolve to walk out of the Council if the matter were discussed in public.

Regrettable as it appears, that the great powers should refuse to submit to treatment which they are ready to impose on smaller nations, it is, in the present stage of international development, natural enough that Italy should have felt its dignity hurt at Ethiopia's attempt to bring it, as it were, up for trial.

It may be that there is a tendency to resort too lightly to the League Council. Perhaps there should be a preliminary sifting of complaints in private. Otherwise any nation is liable to be accused and put on the defensive before the Council at any time.

Big nations are not necessarily in the wrong, and they should not be the sport of little nations in the League.

League Not a Pillory

In fact, there was actually a sort of preliminary sifting. The great powers brought pressure on Abyssinia to enter into private negotiations with Italy. Those who like international dirty linen to be washed in public were disappointed, and were given the opportunity of declaring that at Geneva there is one law for the big and another for the little state. But the more judicious view is that recourse to the League should come after, not before, diplomatic conversations. The League is not meant to be a pillory into which any nation can put any other nation at any time, with or without cause.

Unfortunately, long before Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, went to Rome, it was widely reported that one of the conditions of a Franco-Italian accord would be "a free hand for Italy in Abyssinia." This report appeared in nearly every newspaper. It was perhaps an indiscretion, but it was not an invention. The future of the last of the old independent countries of Africa was doubtful.

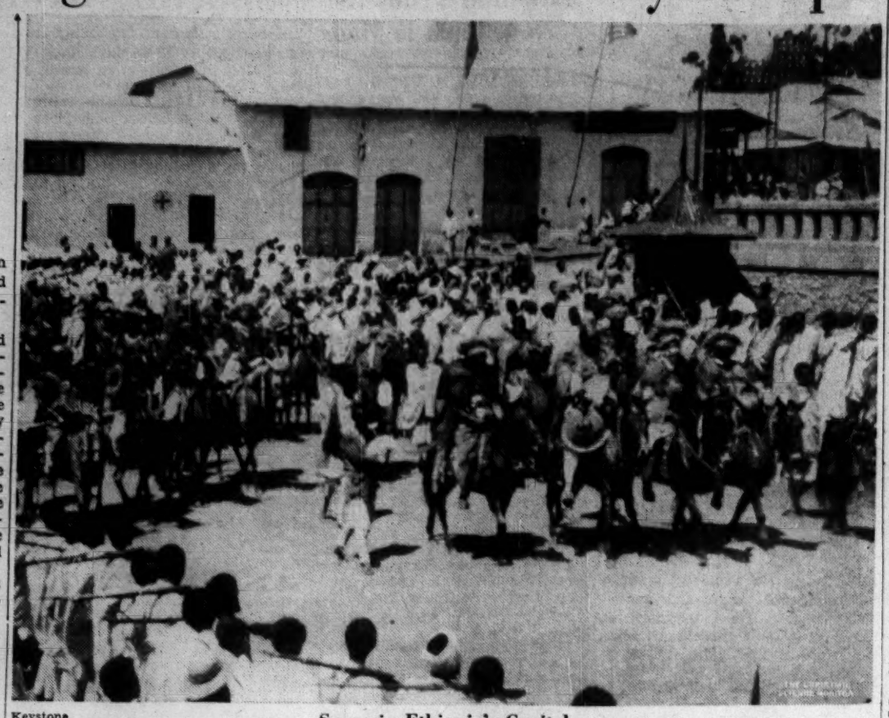
Have Equal Rights

Ethiopia is a member of the League of Nations, and as such must enjoy equal rights, and should be regarded as on an equivalent plane of civilization with France and Italy.

It is protested that Ethiopia ought not to have been admitted to the League. It is one of the last strongholds of the slave traffic, and as such is outside the pale of civilization as civilization is understood today. This reproach is, however, belated.

The Corriere della Sera expresses the Italian view when it writes: "Even if we admit that the Abyssinian (Ethiopian) authorities were in ignorance of incidents which appear like provocations, one must ask how a country whose government cannot maintain discipline among its own soldiers can be put on the same footing as civilized nations. The presence of Abyssinia in the League is altogether strange."

The Italians lay stress on the moral implications of the entry of Ethiopia into the League—namely



Keystone

Scene in Ethiopia's Capital
City Turns Out to Witness Parade on Public Celebration

the promise to abolish slavery. Yet it has been shown, time after time, that slavery has not been abolished, that it asserts itself as an ineradicable custom. There is thus a great gulf between Ethiopia and other members of the League.

Friendly Gestures

It should be pointed out, however, that Italy has sought the friendship of Ethiopia. In 1925 the Ras Taffari, now the Emperor, visited Rome in pomp, and his visit was returned by princes of the Italian royal house. A treaty of friendship and of arbitration was signed by the two countries.

A few months ago the governments exchanged declarations in which they affirmed their intention of doing nothing to impair their good relations. The rumors of Italian "expansion," at the expense of Ethiopia, were already afloat.

The question which is being asked in international circles is, therefore, whether the current difficulties should be regarded as passing incidents, without importance, without consequence; or whether they are the opening notes of an immense African drama.

It is difficult to pronounce. But up to this time it was felt that the appointment of Gen. Emilio de Bono as High Commissioner for the Italian Colonies of Eastern Africa was accompanied by assurances of peace, and that he is charged with the settlement of outstanding questions between Eritrea and Somaliland on the one hand and Ethiopia on the other.

Britain Urges Ethiopia To Negotiate to Avoid Difficulty With Italy

LONDON Feb. 11 (AP)—The British Government today urged Ethiopia to proceed to direct discussions with Italy as soon as possible in order to prevent further border outbreaks.

It was announced that Sir Sidney Barton, the British Minister to Addis Abeba, was directed to give his advice to the Ethiopians when they made their request through him for the aid of the British Government in settling the dispute.

His reply indicated that Great Britain was not willing to act as mediator, at least until direct negotiations should have failed.

In official quarters surprise was expressed that additional Italian military classes were being called to the color.

Arguments Made In Hauptmann Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

County prosecutor, spoke for the State.

Mr. Reilly told the jurors that "despite the position and the prestige and the wealth of the distinguished family who find themselves in the position here of being bereaved, the State must prove its case according to law and not guess work, not inference, not maybes and not speeches."

Pattern Attacked

Mr. Reilly attacked the pattern of the State's case.

"This is the crime of the century and it is the worst crime and the lowest type of crime ever committed to my knowledge," the defense attorney said, "but it is not the defendant who is guilty of it."

He mildly ridiculed the State's technical evidence.

"This case has come down now," he said, "in my opinion to this, common, ordinary horse sense, and against that we are confronted with a lot of technicians and experts who at so much a day give us their opinion of things."

Mr. Reilly told the jury he respected Colonel Lindbergh, that he marched in the parade of welcome when the Colonel returned from his fame-making flight to Paris, but he added: "Bruno Richard Hauptmann was never on those grounds." He referred to the Lindbergh estate at Hopewell, N. J., from which the baby was stolen.

State's Argument

Opening for the State, surrounded by nearly 400 mute exhibits and heard by the Defendant, Mr. Hauck told the jury:

"The State of New Jersey contends that they have proven not only beyond a reasonable doubt, but conclusively and overwhelmingly that Bruno Richard Hauptmann is guilty of murder in the first degree, that he is guilty of the murder of the infant, Charles A. Lindbergh Jr."

He pointed out at once that the State had established the corpus delecti.

He recited the details of the theory which he declared the State proved, that Hauptmann entered the nursery window of the Lindbergh home by means of a ladder, yanked the sleeping baby from its crib, started back down the ladder with it and fell to the ground as the ladder broke. It was then, he contended, the baby suffered a fractured skull which caused its death.

Fall Caused Fracture

"We have proved to you conclusively," he said, "that that fall caused the baby's death when it received the fractured skull which was of such an extent that it caused instantaneous death."

Later, he said:

"You can infer that that crash that Colonel Lindbergh heard was the very crashing of that very ladder outside of the nursery window."

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, father of the child, testified he heard a noise which sounded like a falling crate.

"You can infer that the defendant in leaving the premises with the child, realizing that the baby was dead, yanked that garment off the baby and at that time that thumbguard was dropped on the premises."

Mr. Hauck was referring to the baby's sleeping suit which was sent to Colonel Lindbergh by the kidnaper, and to its thumbguard which had been tied over the garment and which Betty Gow, nurse, said she found 100 yards from the house a month after the crime.

Yanked From Body

"You can equally infer that after that little curly-headed baby's garment was yanked from the body and the thumbguard was dropped he (Hauptmann) hurried on to his car, but it was not until he found the first safe and convenient place from the Lindbergh home that he went into the woods and there hurriedly scooped a grave and hurried on to the Bronx. And that is proof that the baby died on the premises because if the baby died elsewhere it wouldn't be buried so near the Lindbergh home."

The State had to prove the murder was in Hunterdon County, where Hauptmann is on trial. The body was found in Mercer County.

"I will say to you that Bruno Richard Hauptmann, who sits in this courtroom, did all of these things." To this Mr. Hauck added, "We have shown you by the evidence that Bruno Richard Hauptmann planned this crime a long time."

Koehler Work Praised

Mr. Hauck praised the scientific detective work of Arthur J. Koehler, federal wood technician, whose testimony was a recital of a long trail which carried him to planing mills in North Carolina, then to a Bronx lumber yard where Hauptmann once worked, and finally to Hauptmann's attic in the Bronx to fit in the last piece of a complicated puzzle.

The prosecutor emphasized that all of Mr. Koehler's tracing, excepting that having to do with the wood from Hauptmann's attic and Hauptmann's plane, was done a year and a half before the Bronx carpenter was arrested or known.

"Silent testimony—testimony that couldn't lie!" Mr. Hauck called this.

"But there is more evidence," he went on, "that spells out to the very world 'Hauptmann! Hauptmann!'"

He was talking about the ransom notes, and he declared that the evidence was conclusive that Hauptmann was the writer of every one of them.

"There is another silent witness that shouts out, and that is that board that was taken from the closet of Bruno Hauptmann's home, a board on which is not only the address of Dr. (John F. 'Jafsie') Condon, but Dr. Condon's original telephone number, a board in the writing of Bruno Richard Hauptmann which under oath in the Bronx he said was his, a board that wasn't out where the whole world could see it, but was in the closet of Bruno Richard Hauptmann's home."

Recalling Colonel Lindbergh's testimony that it was Hauptmann's voice he heard in a Bronx cemetery when Dr. Condon paid over the $50,000 ransom for the dead baby, Mr. Hauck said to the jury:

"You who have heard that voice on the stand here would never forget it."

All of the mute things in the chain of circumstances against Hauptmann were carefully piled up in front of the jury for its silent inspection.

The voiceless and inanimate witnesses were the ladder down which the State charges the baby was carried to its death on the windy night of March 1, 1932; the panel of wood on which the State charges Hauptmann jotted down the telephone number and address of Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon, ransom intermediary; the $14,600 in ransom gold notes found in Hauptmann's garage; the piece of floorboard from Hauptmann's attic which the State charges was the other half of an upright in the ladder; the tools with which he is alleged to have built the ladder, and numerous photographs, charts and maps along with the 14 ransom notes which experts said Hauptmann wrote.

Green Belt Planned To Circle London's Metropolitan Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The London County Council, the chief municipal authority for the British metropolis, has just agreed to spend up to £2,000,000 in the next three years upon a project for securing a green zone around the city's main built-up area.

The scheme as developed by local associations is to take advantage of existing open spaces and link them together by agreements whereby intervening spaces would be kept clear of buildings.

Houses have already crept out along so many roads from London that the undertaking presents considerable difficulties, but nearly all the municipalities situated from 12 miles to 25 miles from Charing Cross railway station—usually looked upon as the center of London—are taking an interest in the proposal.

Two irregular but more or less concentric belts have already been mapped out in this area by an organization known as "The Greater London Regional Planning Committee," and the grants to local authorities contemplated by the London County Council should enable material additions to be made to the land already secured.

The London County Council grants are to vary according to the value to London of the land. In no case are they to exceed 50 per cent of the approved cost.

Seth Parker Sends Second Call for Aid

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11 (AP)—An S O S from the American "adventure ship" Seth Parker sent the British cruiser Australia early today to the rescue of the battered old schooner for the second time in 24 hours. The S O S call climaxed a day of mystery and skepticism concerning the schooner's condition.

At dawn yesterday, the cruiser came alongside in response to trouble messages that had been coming for three days, only to find the smaller craft in apparently good shape. The cruiser was told its assistance was "no longer needed." The Australia continued on her way after sending out a skeptical report on the Parker's trouble. The S O S came about 14 hours later.

Chief claim to fame of the adventuring schooner is the fact its master, Philips H. Lord, is an American radio character. He uses the name "Seth Parker" in his presentation. And the report of the Australia gave rise to wide belief the trouble was being "staged" by him as a publicity stunt.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Senate Veto Disappoints Hague; Advisory Opinions Diminishing

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The eventual entry of the United States into the World Court has for some considerable time been the main topic of conversation here at the seat of the Court.

Although American entry has again been postponed through the Senate's adverse vote, great importance is still attached here to the reinforcement of international justice which would undoubtedly be derived from the adherence by one of the greatest republics of the world. At the same time, it is recognized that the 13-year-old Court is already a going concern with a jurisdiction which is literally world-wide, and that the presence since its inception of an American judge on its benches partly compensates for the continued absence of the United States from its full membership.

Regarding the Senate debates, observers point out that through the adherence of the United States—if and when it takes place—and consequently the acceptance of the American reservation that the Court shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which Washington has or claims interest, America would have an equal say with the governments on the Council and Assembly.

For Article 5 of the protocol of adherence declares that: "With regard to requesting an advisory opinion of the Court in any case covered by the preceding paragraphs there shall be attributed to an objection of the United States the same force and effect as attached to a vote against asking for the opinion given by a member of the League of Nations in the Council or in the Assembly."

American interests and susceptibilities have been well protected, too, it is explained, for the article also lays down that if after the exchange of views provided for, it shall appear that no agreement can be reached, and the United States is not prepared to forego its objection, the exercise of the powers of withdrawal provided for will follow naturally without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate generally for peace and good will. It is of some importance, it is felt here, for the correct understanding of the issues involved, that these two points should be clearly grasped by American opinion.

A new minority case has, in the meantime, been submitted by the League to the Court for an advisory opinion. It concerns the large Greek minority in Albania. Hitherto, this minority had its own schools. Recently Albania passed a law abolishing all private schools.

As a result of this law, the Greek minority schools were also abolished. This led to a protest by Greece. At first, it looked as if the question had been settled amicably by the two governments. In the end, however, the right formula could not be found, and the matter was brought before the League under the complicated minority procedure.

So it is not legally a dispute between Greece and Albania. But it is put in the form of a question to the Court—namely, has Albania fulfilled its minority obligations? Albania pleads that its law abolishing private schools was a general measure. It did not apply exclusively to the Greek minority. Therefore it could not contravene a minority declaration.

The questions which the Council has now requested the Court to answer are:

1. Whether, regard being had to the declaration made on behalf of Albania before the Council on Oct. 2, 1921, the Albanian Government is justified in its plea that, as the abolition of the private schools in Albania constitute a general measure applicable to the majority as well as to the minority, it is in conformity with the letter and the spirit of the stipulations laid down in Article 5, first paragraph, of that declaration.

2. If so, whether the Council of the League can, on the basis of the second paragraph of the said article, formulate recommendations going beyond the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 5 of the 1921 declaration declares, inter alia, that minorities in Albania "shall have an equal right to maintain, manage and control at their own expense or to establish in the future, charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein."

Several new cases may soon be referred to the World Court, although up till now few of them have as yet taken sufficiently tangible shape. Thus, the Iran (Persian)-Iraq frontier question, and the related traffic and riparian rights on the Shatt-el-Arab, have been postponed till the May Council.

The Finnish claim for compensation from Great Britain for the British use of Finnish ships during the great war has been referred to a Council committee; the same procedure has also been adopted for the Swiss war indemnity claim against the former Allies.

Before the last two cases were referred to a Council committee, long discussions with an important bearing upon advisory opinions in general took place in the Council. These discussions, it is held here, go to show how extremely prudent the Council is about asking advisory opinions from the Court—a tendency which Court circles feel should be reassuring to the United States, in view of its expressed distrust of advisory opinions.

Gold Mine in a Glacier

A rock island in the heart of a glacier near Valdez, Alaska, is being worked for gold quartz ore by two Alaska mine operators.

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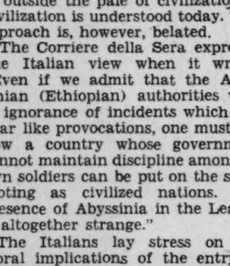

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Senior Skating Champions Lose 1934 U. S. Titles

Lee Dethrones Turner in Men's Class—Maribel Vinson Triumphs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11 (AP)—Titular crowns shifted to other heads Saturday night as 15-year-old Robin Lee of New York and St. Paul, Minn., won the men's senior class championship from Roger F. Turner of Boston and Suzanne Davis in the women's division bowed to Maribel Y. Vinson, a Boston club mate, in the United States figure skating championship competitions here.

The modest, blond Erasmus Hall high school student from New York City gave a masterful exhibition before 4000 spectators at the Arena to win the judges' decision over the 35-year-old Turner, for seven successive years a champion.

The slim youth, who also is a good golfer and swimmer, came within an ace of dislodging Turner last year. The Boston lawyer found himself in the runner-up class with James L. Madden, also of the Boston club, a close third in he feature contest.

In winning the women's senior title, Miss Vinson regained a championship she lost to Miss Davis last year, after six successive years its undisputed holder. This year's loser went into second place, followed by the Weigel sisters of Buffalo, Louise in third place and Estelle in fourth.

Probably the closest margin of points separating two contests for the single honor of champion of the women novices came with the awarding of the crown in this class to Mary E. Weigel of Buffalo, over Mrs. Mabel Thorne of the Los Angeles Skating Club. Mrs. Anson Beard, of New York, was third.

Louise Bertram and Stewart Rebun, 1935 Canadian pair champions, of Toronto, gave a colorful exhibition accompanied by popular music.

During the afternoon, petite 15 year old Polly Blodgett, of the Skating Club of Boston, won the women's junior figure skating championship. Turning in a unique and impressive performance, Miss Blodgett, competing with four other contestants, executed her repertoire of spins, jumps and dance steps with the grace and dexterity of one many years her senior.

Erle Reiter, 17-year-old schoolboy, won the plaudits of the spectators and the favor of the judges to become men's junior champion. His exhibition included the difficult Lutz jump and the Alex Paulsen spin, which he executed with accurate timing and ryhthm.

Oliver Haupt Jr. and Jeanne Schulte of the St. Louis Skating Club, won the title in the junior pair competition against several older contestants. Haupt is 14 and his partner 13.

Bruce A. Mapes' performance won him a runnerup position in the men's junior class. The Brooklyn Skating Club member turned in a brilliant school figure performance Friday in the openers.

Frances Johnson of the Twin City Skating Club, in Minneapolis, Minn., won second place in the women's junior group, won by Miss Blodgett, and Ardelle V. Kloss was third.

Trophies to Finalists

By a Staff Photographer

Queen's Club Player Wins Townsend Cup

Left to Right—Margot E. Lumb, England, Winner of United States Squash Racquets Championship; Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, Presenting the Prizes; Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., Runner-up.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	6	9	104	80	42
Providence	14	7	9	76	75	35
Quebec	15	3	14	95	72	33
New Haven	11	6	16	81	94	28
Philadelphia	11	2	21	73	108	24

Results Feb. 9

Boston 8, Providence 2.
Philadelphia 3, New Haven 0.

Result Feb. 10

Providence 1, New Haven 1, overtime.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 51, Pratt 24.
Bowdoin 44, Williams 42.
Colgate 51, Scranton S. A. 20.
F. & M. 41, Delaware 27.
Iowa 58, Minnesota 26.
Michigan St. 42, Western Reserve 42.
Springfield 54, McGill 23.

Hill-and-Dale Ski Race Means End of Carnival

RUMFORD, Maine, Feb. 11 (AP)—A score or more ski jumpers and racers today awaited the signal which would send them gliding over hill and dale in quest of the U. S. eastern amateur 50 kilometer cross-country championship.

When the pack gets back to the finish line, the Chisholm Ski and Outing Club's annual Rumford winter carnival will have ended.

The meet already has seen the crowning of a new eastern amateur class jumper, Otto Satre, wearing the Salisbury, Conn., outing club colors, who jumped 139 feet, 147 feet, and amassed 213.5 points, yesterday. Satre's second jump was the longest of the carnival. Runner-up in the class A jumping was Ernest Dion of Lebanon, N. H., who had 211.5 points.

A Rumford schoolboy just turned 18, Aurele Legere, jumped as a class B entry for the first time, and defeated 17 other competitors with leaps of 122 and 123 feet for 208.1 points.

By winning the 18 kilometer cross-country race saturday and placing twelfth in class A jumping yesterday, Magnus Satre won the combined cross-country and jumping championship.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	18	4	12	77	80	40
Boston	17	4	13	86	80	38
Rangers	17	4	12	101	96	38
Detroit	11	7	16	80	77	29

Canadian Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	22	4	10	107	79	48
Montreal	18	2	13	88	61	38
Canadiens	12	5	15	68	90	29
Americans	10	8	18	78	101	28
St. Louis	7	6	23	63	104	20

Results Feb. 9

Toronto 4, Montreal 2.
Canadiens 4, St. Louis 2.

Results Feb. 10

Americans 7, Boston 5.
Montreal 2, Detroit 1, overtime.
Rangers 2, Chicago 1.

College Squash Result

Princeton 4, Yale 1.

Eight Weeks' Rule Adopted By U. S. L. T. A.

National Singles for Men and Women to Be Put on 'Wimbledon' Basis

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11 (AP)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association on Saturday ratified allegiance to the controversial eight weeks' rule, and adopted a means by which the rule may be waived.

It accepted the rule, promulgated by the International Tennis Federation, as its executive committee urged.

The rule says amateur players may not accept expenses for more than eight weeks in any one year, including time spent traveling from one tournament to another. The "clarifying rider" exempts participants in national and sectional tournaments if they are certified by their sectional associations as "official representatives" of such sections. In such cases traveling time does not count.

National Singles Aug. 29

The association decided to put on a "Wimbledon" basis the national singles for both men and women. Both tournaments were awarded to the West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills, Long Island, for the period Aug. 29 to Sept. 6. It will be the first time the events have been held together.

It backed its president, W. Merrill Hall of New York, in rejecting a suggestion of Czechoslovakia that amateurs be permitted to accept money for appearing in tennis action-films. Great Britain had supported the proposal. Hall turned the suggestion down, declaring it an "encroachment upon the amateur spirit," which "would only be the first of a series" of similar demands.

It awarded the intercollegiate championships to Northwestern University for June 24-29; the national clay court to Chicago, June 17-22; the public parks championships to New Orleans, Aug. 19-24; announced tentative dates for the men and women's doubles championship at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 17 or 19; the junior and boys' singles and doubles to Culver, Ind., Aug. 12-17; and the girls' championships to The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., opening Sept. 2.

And it decided to hold the 1936 winter meeting—with no date set—in Philadelphia.

$8600 Profit

A report of Lawrence A. Baker of Washington, D. C., treasurer, indicated the U. S. L. T. A. profited some $8600 through tournament play last year—"not much," he observed, "but considerable when you remember the nature of the times."

Eleven changes were made Saturday in the national rankings of 20 girl singles players.

Frances Bancroft, Wilmington, Del., was advanced from fifth place to third; Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., from eighth to seventh, Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, from seventh to eighth, and Priscilla Merwin, Pasadena, Calif., from seventeenth to tenth place. The new listings, in order:

Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn.; May Hope-Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif.; Frances Bancroft; Patricia J. Kilmartin, Miami Beach, Fla.; M. Millicent Hirsh, New York; Hope Knowles, Great Neck, L. I.; Sylvia Hatch; Virginia E. Hollinger; Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Priscilla Merwin; Cecil McLaren, Glendale, Ohio; Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J.; Sally Childress, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Ariel Stout, Seattle, Wash.; Matilda Fassitt, Chestnut Hill, Penna.; Catherine Bogan, Darby, Penna.; Donaldo Gillingham, Cynwyd, Penna.; Emily Wallace, Chestnut Hill, Penna.; Mercedia (Baba) Madden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Jane Willis, Philadelphia.

Crooks Outboard Winner

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Sammy Crooks of Rumson, N. J., United States intercollegiate class A champion, yesterday won the southeastern outboard motorboat championship race, feature of the annual regatta on Trout River here. He won on points, taking first place in the second heat after finishing fourth in the first. The three leaders in the first five-mile heat beat the gun or did not finish. Crooks averaged 46.183 miles an hour in the second heat for a point total of 569. T. Gore of Tampa was second in the race with a point total of 427, while Fred Jacoby of New Bergen, N. J., winner of the first heat at 46.012 miles an hour, was third with 400 points. Marshall Eldridge of East Weymouth, Mass., finished fourth with a point total of 330, being in third place in the second heat.

Sonja Henie Retains World Skating Title

By the Associated Press

Vienna, Feb. 11

SONJA HENIE of Norway won the world's figure skating championship for women for the ninth consecutive year Saturday night.

The 22-year-old Norwegian was hard-pressed to retain the title against the challenge of the talented English girl, Cecilia Colledge, but a tumble during one of the figures ruined Miss Colledge's chances.

Deardorff and Lee Are Tied for First

United States Amateur Three-Cushion Billiards Championship

	W	L	HR	BG
Edward Lee, New York	5	1	8	52
Gene Deardorff, St. Louis	5	1	7	67
E. E. Spitz, Brookline	4	2	7	80
A. H. Primeau, Detroit	4	3	6	78
J. F. Davenport, Phila.	3	3	10	57
G. M. O'Dea, Chicago	3	5	5	65
L. N. Radler, New York	2	5	5	83
A. Horwitz, Minneapolis	1	6	6	48

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—A tie developed over the week-end between Edward Lee of New York, defending champion, and Gene Deardorff of St. Louis, in the United States amateur three-cushion billiards championship at New York Athletic Club, and today's games will bring the regular series to a close, with the possibility of a playoff being necessary. Edward E. Spitz of Brookline, Mass., is also a possibility for the playoff, though his defeat by the margin of one point at the hands of Albert H. Primeau of Detroit placed him in third place. He will encounter Deardorff this afternoon and a victory for him, in combination with a defeat to Lee at the hands of John F. Davenport of Philadelphia, would result in a triple tie.

Lee played only one match in the two days of play, defeating George M. O'Dea of Chicago, 50 to 20, in 58 innings, Saturday afternoon. High runs, Lee 3, O'Dea 2. Deardorff won twice, defeating Primeau, 50 to 42 on Saturday in 97 innings, with runs of 6 and 4; and then disposing of O'Dea yesterday 50 to 33 in 67 innings, the runs being 5 and 3. Spitz scored over Arthur Horwitz, the Minneapolis entrant, 50 to 35 in 84 innings, on Saturday, before his defeat at the hands of Primeau. Against Horwitz he made a high run of 7 to 4 for the loser, while his best against Primeau was 5, to 6 for the latter. The other victory on Saturday went to Davenport, who defeated Leon N. Radler of New York, 50 to 26 in 57 innings with the winner making 6 in one inning, while Radler's best was 4. Radler scored his second victory of the tourney yesterday from O'Dea, 50 to 48 in 88 innings, his best being 3, to 5 for the loser.

In the final game of the evening yesterday, Primeau scored over Horwitz to put him in last place, 50 to 46 but required 113 innings, the longest game of the tourney. Primeau made a run of 4 to 3 for Horwitz.

McCluskey Gets Trophy

Joseph P. McCluskey of the New York A. C., winner of the Williams Two-Mile Trophy, was awarded the John J. Hallahan Memorial Trophy by being voted the outstanding competitor in the forty-sixth annual Boston A. A. indoor invitation track and field meet at the Boston Garden, Saturday night. Charles C. Hornbostel of Indiana, winner of the 1000-yard run in the best time ever made in the B. A. A. games, placed second. Hornbostel was the winner of the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy in the Millrose A. A. meet last Saturday. Keith S. Brown, Yale captain, pole vaulted 14ft, 2in., in that event Saturday. Harvard defeated Yale in their one-mile relay race, while Phillips Andover Academy defeated Phillips Exeter in their relay. Northeastern and Holy Cross made the fastest time for a one-mile relay when they defeated New York and Boston College respectively in 3m. 27 2-5s. University of Maine easily won the two-mile intercollegiate relay championship in 8m. 3 2-5s. Gene Venzke of University of Pennsylvania won the Hunter mile while Cornelius Johnson of Compton Junior College won the running high jump at 6ft. 6¼in.

Holmstrom Has 151.4 Points

FISHKILL, N. Y., Feb. 11 (AP)—Carl Holmstrom of Bear Mountain, N. Y., yesterday won the Middle Atlantic ski jumping by scoring a total of 151.4 points. Holmstrom made jumps of 118 and 120 feet to win over Otto Satre of Salisbury, Conn., who had two jumps of 118 feet each. Sigurd Jorgensen of New York City finished third with 149.4 points, while Nick Nylund of New York City was fourth with 137.8 points. Oscar Berntsen of New York City continued his recent winning streak in the B class by making leaps of 112 and 110 feet to win the title with a total of 151.4 points.

Japan Plans Huge Stadium

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Japan announced plans yesterday to spend 5,000,000 yen ($1,400,000) on a huge athletic plant to accommodate the twelfth Olympiad in 1940. The announcement followed dispatches indicating that the games were virtually assured to be held in Tokyo owing to the fact that Premier Mussolini had waived Italy's claims. A huge stadium will be erected on a picturesque island in Tokyo Bay. Present plans are to make it the finest in the world.

Cronin's All-Stars Win

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Joe Cronin, Boston Red Sox manager, led a group of All-Stars to a 12-to-7 victory over a squad managed by Dick Bartell, New York Giants star, here yesterday. Cronin played for five innings. Bartell went the entire distance. A nine-run rally in the eighth inning clinched the game for Cronin's team.

Ivan Brown Takes Two-Man Trials As New Mark Is Made

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 11 (AP)—The twisting Mt. Van Hoevenberg run, its bobiet records already shattered in two days of performances, echoed today with the crackling of four-man bobs as the battle for places on Uncle Sam's Olympic team reached new heights.

The largest gallery since the 1932 Olympics focused its attention on 26-year-old Ivan Brown of near-by Keene Valley, who turned in the astounding single-heat time of 1m. 54.84s. for the mile-and-half in placing first in the two-man trials over the week-end.

A comparative beginner in bobbing, with only three years' experience behind him, the Adirondack native was considered "hot" and almost certain to set the pace in the four-man tests which continue through tomorrow.

His superlative skill in handling his bobiet over the week-end gave him a four-heat total of 7m. 45.69s., almost five seconds better than the record set last week in the National A. A. U. championships. Each of his four heats was faster than the time made by J. Hubert Stevens of Lake Placid in winning the Olympic two-man title for the United States.

Brown doesn't "want to go any faster."

"I never thought it could be done," he said, referring to his record final heat which left the gallery gasping. "It's almost too fast for one's good."

Gilbert Colgate Jr. of New York, former Yale University athlete, piloted his sleigh to the same total time as Brown, but Olympic rules provide the single fastest heat decides first place in case of total time ties.

Colgate, like Brown, is out for four-man laurels, as are Curtis Stevens, three-time winner of the National A. A. U. title; his brother, Hubert, and Donna Fox of the Bronx, who was runner-up in the 1935 A. A. U. races. In all nine teams are entered.

The 25-man team which the United States will send to Germany for the Olympics next winter will be announced Wednesday.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 30, Tennessee 28.
Alabama P. I. 39, Florida 34.
Albany 28, Columbia 26.
Albright 45, Swarthmore 38.
Arkansas 48, Baylor 30.
Ashland 45, Kenyon 28.
Augustana 41, Wheaton 32.
Bluffton 38, Cedarville 37.
Brooklyn 36, Seton Hall 17.
Butler 50, Western S. T. 39.
Capital 38, Hiram 33.
Carroll 40, North Central 33.
Case 38, Oberlin 31.
Cincinnati 33, Miami (Ohio) 23.
Clarkson 28, Alfred 21.
Colorado 28, Colorado Mines 19.
Conn. State 41, New Hampshire 32.
Cornell 37, Pennsylvania 29.
Cornell C. 48, State T. 37.
Creighton 32, Washburn 28.
Dartmouth 42, Yale 20.
Defiance 31, Wilmington 30.
Dickinson 46, Penn A. C. 29.
Dubuque 35, Morningside 30.
Duluth T. 46, St. Cloud T. 33.
E. Stroudsburg 52, Bloomsburg 31.
Findlay 36, Fenn C. 28.
F. and M. 39, Drexel 21.
Furman 45, Citadel 30.
Geneva 46, Thiel 30.
Geo. Washington 29, St. John's 26.
Georgia 44, Clemson 43.
Grinnell 46, Tulsa 21.
Hamilton 31, Haverford 15.
Hobart 29, Buffalo 27.
Hotchkiss 31, Nassau C. C. 26.
Illinois 43, Chicago 36.
Illinois Wesleyan 34, Shurtleff 28.
Indiana 48, Minnesota 23.
Indiana Central 34, Taylor 31.
Johns Hopkins 35, Washington 23.
Kansas 35, Iowa State 18.
Kentucky 57, Georgia Tech 30.
Louisiana State 35, Tulane 24.
Lowell T. S. 32, Northeastern 30.
Macalester 40, Lawrence 37.
Manhattan 24, C. C. N. Y. 21.
Mankato T. 27, Winona T. 25.
Mass. State 33, Springfield 31.
Millersville 29, West Chester 28.
Michigan State 30, Michigan 28.
Miss State 55, Mississippi 37.
Missouri 34, Kansas State 20.
Montana State 47, Utah 35.
Muhlenberg 32, Gettysburg 30.
Murray T. 43, Mississippi C. 26.
Muskingum 33, Wooster 17.
N. Y. U. 46, Annapolis 36.
N. Okla. T. 43, S. E. Okla. T. 34.
Notre Dame 28, Northwestern 26.
Ohio 32, Dayton 31.
Ohio Chiropody 39, Franklin 29.
Ohio State 42, Iowa 24.
Ohio Wesleyan 37, Marshall 28.
Oklahoma 38, Nebraska 32.
Omaha 47, Peru N. 17.
Oregon 42, Idaho 35.
Pacific 32, Linfield 21.
Penn M. C. 45, Lehigh 44.
Penn State 38, West Point 34.
Princeton 27, Harvard 18.
Providence 5[illegible], R. I. State 28.
Purdue 46, Fordham 39.
Rice 49, Texas 35.
Richmond 56, Maryland 26.
Rutgers 29, Lafayette 19.
Savage 49, N. Y. U. S. E. 31.
Seth Low 36, Moravian 27.
Shippensburg T. 46, Kutztown 20.
Slippery Rock 35, Indiana T. 32.
So. Methodist 44, Texas A. & M. 21.
Stetson 48, Tampa 35.
Syracuse 27, Colgate 23.
St. Francis 31, Columbia 29.
Temple 40, West Virginia 26.
Toledo 36, John Carroll 23.
Trinity 44, New York Aggies 15.
Union 35, Rochester 30.
Upsala 45, Cooper Union 34.
Utah 47, Montana St. 33.
Vanderbilt 62, Sewanee 32.
Wagner 56, Dana 38.
W. and J. 36, Juniata 35.
Washington 36, Washington State 28.
W. Kentucky T. 35, Louisville 19.
W. Maryland 34, Baltimore 28.
Western Reserve 42, Baldwin-Wallace 28.
Willamette 24, Puget Sound 22.
Wisconsin 28, DePauw 27.
Worcester P. I. 29, Clark 26.
Wyoming 26, Colorado 17.

Randle and Kuhn Score

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Thurman Randle, Dallas, Texas, and F. O. Kuhn, Bridgeport, Conn., members of the select "400 Club" in international Dewar competition, won first place in the 50-meter two-man team rifle match in the first annual United States mid-winter small-bore rifle and pistol championship here yesterday. Randle and Kuhn scored 394 out of a possible 400, to nose out V. O. Wehle and T. F. Bridgeland, both of St. Petersburg, who scored 393. C. E. Lyman Jr., Middlefield, Conn., and K. H. Wilcox, Norwich, Conn., were third with 389. Five other teams participated.

Old League Reorganized

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11 (AP)—The old Three-Eye League, one of the oldest of minor league baseball loops, and which collapsed in 1932, was reorganized here yesterday with the same name and virtually the same membership. Three of the clubs that passed out of existence with the league in July, 1932, one which had become defunct a year previous, and a brand new member were represented at a meeting here, at which forfeits were posted, the league was declared in existence and arrangements were made for a first official gathering to be held at Peoria next Sunday.

College Hockey Results

Bowdoin 3, Bates 1.
Hamilton 1, Union 0.
Harvard 6, Dartmouth 2.
Middlebury 3, West Point 1.
Minnesota 5, Wisconsin 1.
Princeton 12, Williams 2.

College Waterpolo Result

Pennsylvania 23, C. C. N. Y. 21.

College Track Result

Nebraska 73, Iowa State 31.

Sporting Around the Hub

UNITED STATES faces England tomorrow afternoon at the Harvard Club of Boston in an international women's squash racquets match. The English team is defending the Wolfe-Noel Cup, won last year by the score of 5 to 0 in London. England's team is captained by the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, who plays No. 2 behind Margot E. Lumb, who won the United States championship on Saturday. The other English players are Mrs. Ian McKechnie, No. 3, Nora L. Kelman, No. 4 and Betty Cooke, No. 5. Rachel M. Sykes accompanied the team as a reserve player.

Test matches for the United States team started yesterday and will continue today. Among the players who will probably compete for America are Anne Page, Mrs. C. Crawford Madeira, Cecile Bowes, all of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., runnerup to Miss Lumb for the U. S. title. The international competition will get under way at 2:30 o'clock.

* * *

E. Rotan Sargent of Haverford, Penna., Harvard undergraduate, won the Massachusetts squash racquets championship over the weekend at the Harvard Club of Boston, when he defeated Germaine G. Glidden of Englewood, N. J., 10—15, 15—7, 15—10, 15—10. Glidden is also a member of the Harvard varsity team. Both played below their usual standard. Sargent brought the match to an end with a perfect nick shot to the corner.

* * *

University of Chicago's varsity wrestling team, in the East for a series of matches, will meet the Harvard wrestling team at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building on Holyoke Street at 8 tonight. The match will pit the Crimson matmen against a strong Intercollegiate Conference team which this year has been beaten in close matches with University of Michigan and Northwestern University. Strengthened by the return of Capt. Norman Howard, 155-pound entrant who has been out of competition because of injuries, the Chicago team comes to Cambridge far stronger than at any other time this season. Chicago held Michigan to a 15—19 score and Northwestern to 13—19. The bouts will be open to the public and Harvard has high hopes of winning its first match against a Big Ten Conference team. The only match Harvard has had with a Conference team was in 1932, when the Crimson wrestled with Chicago to a 16-16 tie.

* * *

The Monitor Athletic Club skates against the John Hancock Insurance Company hockey team in the Boston Arena at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The two clubs met earlier in the season, with the Monitor team winning by a close score, 3 to 2. Last year the John Hancock sextet won by the one-sided score of 5 to 1.

Springfield College swimmers will have a dual meet with the Boston Y. M. C. A. natators on Feb. 15 in the Huntington Avenue "Y" pool. The Springfield team swims at Bowdoin on Saturday and will stop in Boston overnight on its trip to the Maine university. Fred Kosiba, manager of the Springfield College, has requested that the New England order of events be used. This request has been granted by Henry F. Koltonak, manager of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Swimming Club.

* * *

The first New England indoor championship canoe meet of the American Canoe Association closed at the Sportsmen's Show Saturday night, with the Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield Perpetual Point Trophy going for the first time to the Nite Owl Canoe Club of West Roxbury. Mayor Mansfield, together with National Commodore Ralph B. Britton of the A. C. A., who hails from the Northern Division of Canada, awarded the prizes at the conclusion of the events.

* * *

Although Samoset and Breeds entered the meet as heavy favorites, the loss of the United States champion tilting team, Kinnan and Volk, to Chappell and Green of the local Nite Owl Canoe Club of West Roxbury, in the semifinals Friday upset the standing. Summary: Tilting match won by Francis Bingham and Henry Bingham, unattached; Canoe Filling Contest won by Nite Owl Canoe Club with John Timmerman and John Reilly; Hand Paddle won by Samoset Canoe Club with Richard Kunan; Cedar Shell Tandem Tug-o'-War won by Samoset Canoe Club with Leo Volk and Francis Bingham. Total points score: Nite Owls 21, Samoset C. C. 20, Breeds C. C. 7, Unattached 9, Winchester B. C. 1, Crescent C. C. 2.

Babe Ruth Breaks Cricket Bat

* * *

Baseball's Home Run King Takes Lesson From Fairfax on England's National Game

* * *

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Babe Ruth, baseball's home run king, broke his first cricket bat as he learned all about England's national game in an hour's lusty lesson in a subterranean school beneath the Thames Saturday. Coached by Alan Fairfax, former Australian star, Ruth donned leg pads and smashed the offerings of two "fast bowlers" all over the premises.

Ruth enjoyed himself hugely and stopped only when he discovered he was already an hour late for a luncheon engagement with his wife.

Fairfax was enthusiastic about his famous pupil. "I wish I could have him a fortnight. I could make one of the world's greatest batsmen out of him," he said.

Babe beamed under the praise of his tutor even though he is already considered a fair to middling batsman by thousands of American fans.

"I guess it's a better game than I thought, but I thin'. I will stick to baseball," he said. "They tell me $40 a week is top pay for cricket. I believe I had rather be a clubowner than a player."

Although visibly disappointed at the Babe's mercenary attitude, the spectators admired the way he slammed into the ball. After a half-hearted attempt to adopt a cricket stance he reverted to his familiar baseball posture and smacked everything Fairfax and his assistant served up.

When he finished his bat was in a deplorable state. The handle was broken and big chunks of wood had disappeared from both edges.

"I wish they would let me use a bat as wide as this in baseball," he chuckled, "I'd be good for at least five more years and top Colonel Ruppert's pay roll."

Ruth next turned his attention to bowling and spent a gleeful 15 minutes blazing away at Fairfax, but never succeeded in knocking down his teacher's wicket.

Mikkleson by 10 Points

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 11 (AP)—Strand Mikkleson of Greenfield, Mass., captured first place against a crack field of professional skiers here yesterday. The Massachusetts ace was credited with 870 points, 10 more than Anton Lekang of New Haven, United States professional champion in 1932. Lekang, who has been tutoring the winter sport at Yale, turned in the record exhibition jump for the day, however, jumping 225 feet, nine feet more than the mark made by Alg Engen of Salt Lake City last year.

Landis Cancels Selections

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis has canceled two selections by Toronto of the International League, ordering Harry Kelly returned to Atlanta and Calvin Chapman returned to Memphis. Toronto, through a working agreement with Cincinnati, had selected the two players on the recommendation of the Cincinnati club.

College Wrestling Results

Lehigh 20, Yale 12.
Tufts 22, Springfield College 8.
Ursinus 24, Johns Hopkins 6.

College Polo Results

Harvard 14, 110th Cavalry 10½.
Princeton 18, Cornell 8½.
West Point 16, Yale 12.

College Gymnastic Results

Springfield 32, M. I. T. 22.
West Point 37, Columbia 34.

Sullivan and Coffin Win Lockett Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The annual classic of squash racquets doubles play, the contest for the Lockett Cup trophy at the University Club, resulted in a victory for the team of Neil J. Sullivan and Roy R. Coffin of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, winners for the fourth time.

A new team, also from Philadelphia, furnished the chief opposition to the national champions this time, when David McMillin, Philadelphia Cricket Club, and W. Mifflin Large, The Merion Cricket Club, scored over Donald C. Strachan and Brendan D. Walsh, Philadelphia Country Club, winners two years ago, and recent winners at Atlantic City, in the semifinal round, and then fought the champions for five hard-fought games in the final yesterday, only to succumb by a score of 15—9, 16—18, 18—15, 9—15, 15—9. The score of their victory over Strachan and Walsh was 15—12, 15—12, 15—11.

Sullivan and Coffin also had quite a battle in the semifinal, when the metropolitan champions, Beekman Pool and Perry R. Pease, carried them to four closely fought games, scored at 15—11, 17—15, 16—18, 15—8. Sullivan and Coffin had previously defeated James M. Young and Longstreet Hinton, 15—11, 15—13, 15—13; and Donald J. Nightingale and Marshall M. MacLeod, 15—8, 15—9, 15—10. Both are strong teams from the metropolitan district.

In the final round, it was the fine play of Coffin that finally carried the champions to victory, while McMillin was the star of the losers. Both depended much on service, and Coffin was also effective in his change of pace. Sullivan and Coffin won the first game easily, but after tieing the score at 13-all, and leading at 3-1 in the extra points, McMillin ran four in a row on his service to take the game, and his team also led at 13-12 in the third. But Coffin played his finest service work at that point, and got to game point, and later to game in the extra points. Runs of five and six by McMillin and Large gave them the fourth game, but the steady play of Coffin and Sullivan weakened their resistance, and the champions led all the way in the final game, to take it and the match, 15—9, 16—18, 18—15, 9—15, 15—9.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	7	12	95	73	32
London	16	3	12	68	77	32
Buffalo	16	4	13	84	68	32
Cleveland	15	0	15	75	82	30
Syracuse	13	2	17	78	84	26
Windsor	11	6	18	68	84	22

Results Feb. 9

Cleveland 2, Syracuse 1.
Buffalo 7, Windsor 1.

Result Feb. 10

Syracuse 2, Windsor 1, overtime.

College Fencing Results

Columbia 9, Princeton 8.
Commonwealth Club 13½, Yale 12½.
Harvard 16, Hartford F. C. 10.
Syracuse 9, Colgate 8.
West Point 19, St. Johns 8.

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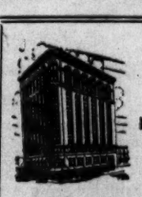

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Le Solitaire

I CONFESS that when I first saw him, one afternoon in late autumn at the bend of a lonely forest path, there was a moment of apprehension; he was such a typical, almost classical figure of a tramp, with sharp features and the long, loping gait of a wild animal. I passed him calmly enough, however, with a smile and a casual "*Bonjour*," and he swung sturdily by, answering my salutation with a curt nod. Soon I heard his footsteps recede, crushing the crisp, fallen leaves, and a moment later he was swallowed up in the mist.

A few days later, coming home in the gloaming, I caught sight of the same tall, rather ominous figure, slipping cautiously through a wooden gate barring a long field. It was quite a valuable piece of property, being situated not far from the center of the village; only a small garden patch appeared cared for; the rest of it was untilled and covered with long, weedy grass; two rows of fine apple trees ran down the center of the field, and a huge stack of wood was piled high along the edge of the road. Halfway down the field was a tiny, dilapidated hut, which seemed on the point of collapse.

* * *

TO MY ASTONISHMENT, I saw the tramp open the padlock securing the gate, lock it carefully after him, and amble down the field toward the hut. Unaware that he was being watched, he pushed open the door of the hut which served also as window,—and whistled. A quick, joyous bark answered him, and a magnificent Alsatian police dog bounded out and sprang joyfully at him. My tramp bent down and patted the dog lovingly, encircling its neck with his ragged sleeve, and hugged it close to him in an affectionate embrace. A sound of hissing then fell upon my ears, and a large gray goose with wings outstretched bore swiftly down upon the man and dog. Mrs. Goose was evidently much annoyed that she had not been the first to welcome her master home; she ducked under his arm while he was still patting the dog and, after giving a few good pecks at the latter, who slunk away whimpering slightly, she proceeded to rub against the man's knees, cackling contentedly.

The tramp laughed—a very human, joyous laugh—and scratched Dame Goose's head, whilst saying in a questioning voice:

"Ah, *bonjour*, Madame Margot! But where is Mademoiselle Plume?"

At these words, a whirr of wings ripped the quiet wintry evening, and through the gathering dusk I saw a pure white hen fly out of the hut and perch on his shoulder.

Then, accompanied by his three friends, the tramp entered his house and shut the door after him, and a few minutes later a faint light twinkled through the dingy window pane.

After that, I met him several times in succession, either in the village, where he was doing his marketing, or in the forest, where he roamed for hours in the faithful company of his dog, Ami. One day I came upon him gazing wonderingly at an exceptionally beautiful piece of moss he held in his hand. Another time I found him looking delightedly at the antics of a squirrel perched at the top of a tall tree. And once I surprised him carrying tenderly home a young crow whose wing had been broken by a stray shot. I was no longer afraid of him. Indeed, I felt secretly ashamed at having allowed myself to be so deceived by appearances, and resolved in the future to bear in mind the French proverb, *"L'habit ne fait pas le moine."* His evident love of our dumb brothers stirred me deeply, and I should have liked to speak to him; but he gave me no encouragement, although now he always touched his cap politely when we met.

He knew all the villagers, but not one of them appeared to be on intimate terms with him. It is true that they were all hard-working, "practical" people, all engrossed in "making two ends meet," in exceptionally difficult times and whose lives were one steady grind. They had no leisure to waste on either day-dreams or dreamers.

* * *

TO THIS DAY I believe that *"le Solitaire,"* as he is called, has remained more or less a riddle to most of his fellow-villagers, who regard him with suspicion tinged with contempt. He does no work except what is necessary on his own garden plot; he chops his own wood. Yet he has no debts and is not on the *chômage*, as the French dole is popularly called. The field belongs to him, as well as the hut, which, by the way, is made out of three cupboards and a few planks. Although he has several times been offered a very fair price for the field, he has always refused to sell it. He seems to avoid as much as possible the society of his fellowmen, yet appears to take a sincere interest in the affairs of the world at large, for he buys two papers a day, and has a radio set!

These facts and a few others I gleaned from the villagers, who also informed me that *le Solitaire's* father had owned a great deal of land in and about the village, but had lost most of his fortune. What was left had been put in trust for *le Solitaire*, who had been well educated and who received a small monthly allowance sufficient for his modest needs.

"And a very bad thing for him, too!" opined the energetic cobbler who had volunteered this information. "If he had been obliged to work, he would not be the great *fainéant* he had become. But, *le pauvre*," he added more gently, "he is no doubt a little queer."

"What makes you think so?" I asked curiously.

"But I ask you, Madame, is it natural for a man of his age to be content to be idle all day and never think of working or making money?"

"There are other things in life than that," I remarked.

"Ah, Madame believes so?" he replied suspiciously. "Well, I am not of Madame's opinion. I hold that a man should be thrifty,—*intéressé*,—and not be content to roam the forest all day in the company of animals, and fritter away his life doing nothing."

"Maybe he does other things that you people never find time to do," I suggested slyly.

The cobbler eyed me coldly and again shrugged his shoulders.

"It no doubt amuses Madame to speak in riddles. But what is one here for, I ask you, if it is not to work and make money?"

And so saying, he again bent over the shoe he was mending, never even taking a glance at the bright sunshine so generously flooding the mean little village street.

* * *

ON MY WAY HOME I again peeped over the fence into *le Solitaire's* domain. He was there, hoeing a patch of ground in front of his hut, no doubt in preparation for his crop of potatoes. Mademoiselle Plume was perched on his shoulder. Ami was frisking around, chasing shadows with a ridiculously puppy-like expression on his wolfish face. Madame Margot was waddling about sedately like a dignified, rather pompous matron. *Le Solitaire* was whistling a blithe little tune as if he had no care in the world; and suddenly I understood that the cobbler was entirely wrong in his deductions. *Le Solitaire* was not a mere idler, and, in spite of his apparent poverty, he was wealthier than many of the villagers, for he had learnt the vanity of externals, and, untrammeled by the coveting of non-essentials, he did not tread the surface of life, but dwelt where real happiness is to be found.

M. L.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT: *From an Oil Painting by Ingres*

WHEN and where did Ingres paint this picture and of whom is it a portrait? These are unanswered questions. This painting hangs in the private collection of an art lover and connoisseur. Those who have been fortunate enough to catch glimpses of this masterpiece, as well as the more privileged who have had the time to study it carefully, have generally agreed that it is one of the finest of Ingres' portraits, and that it probably represents a lady of the English aristocracy.

Though Ingres vigorously defended himself from imitating the old masters, he had a deep admiration for them and acknowledged that he had learned to draw from studying their work. Drawing he considered the very foundation of a painter's work. He did not concern himself unduly about color; it came along naturally, never brilliant or gaudy, but sober and unassuming, as in the above picture, where the gown is of a rich silver-gray satin with a band of wine-colored flowered silk ribbon around the sleeve, and knots of the same in the beautiful soft black lace falling gracefully round the shoulders and over the arm.

It has been said of Ingres' work that it combined a virtue and a fault which remained always closely intertwined. The fault was a certain lack of imagination, of invention, of ability to rise above the reality of what was before him; the virtue was an exceptional power to see, to comprehend and to reproduce reality. This combination was the very foundation of his genius and made it impossible for him to put into practice the ideas which he carried away from the studio of David, "the abstract idealist" ideas to which he remained theoretically faithful. Ingres would have liked to have been one of the most idealistic painters of his day but his portraits support the public opinion which presents him to the art world of today as the most naturalistic of the French painters of his century.

For Raphael he had a veritable adoration and would tell his pupils, when they visited the Louvre, to walk straight through to the end of the gallery (where Raphael's pictures were at that time hung), looking neither to right nor left till they arrived there. Ingres himself has been called the modern Raphael.

Lincoln Arrives at New Salem

ONE day in late April, 1831, a crowd gathered on the river bank near the New Salem mill. They were watching four men who were working over a flatboat that had stranded on the dam. The men had tried to float the boat over the dam; but halfway across it had stuck. Now, with its bow raised in the air and shipping water at the stern, it was in danger of sinking.

One of the crew, a long, ungainly-looking individual, took charge. He was dressed in "a pair of blue jeans trowsers indefinitely rolled up, a cotton shirt, striped white and blue, . . . and a buckeye-chip hat for which a demand of twelve and a half cents would have been exorbitant." Under his direction the cargo in the stern was unloaded until the weight of the cargo in the bow caused the boat to right itself. The young man then went ashore, borrowed an auger at Onstot's cooper shop, bored a hole in the bow and let the water run out. He then plugged the hole; and the boat, with lightened cargo, was eased over the dam.

Poling the flatboat over to the bank, the crew came ashore, where the onlookers congratulated them. The owner of the boat introduced himself as Denton Offut. The others were John Hanks, John Johnston and "Abe" Lincoln. The latter was the ungainly youth who had directed operations, and the villagers looked at him with interest. Well over six feet, tall, lean and gangling, raw-boned and with coarsened hands, he was a typical youth of the American frontier. He had been born in Kentucky, and had lived there seven years. Then he had gone with his parents to Indiana, where they had lived for fourteen years. About a year ago they had moved to Macon County, Illinois. He was now twenty-two.

During the winter of 1831-32, Lincoln became a regular attendant at the meetings of the New Salem Debating Society. He had always aspired to be a good speaker. In Indiana he had sometimes stopped work to deliver extemporaneous addresses to stumps and corn stalks. In Macon County he had discomfited a visiting political candidate with an impromptu speech on the navigation of the Sangamon River. His efforts at New Salem were his first attempts at formal debate. R. B. Rutledge described his first appearance before the Society. "As he rose to speak, his tall form towered above the little assembly. Both hands were thrust down deep into the pockets of his pantaloons. A perceptible smile at once lit up the faces of the audience, for all anticipated the relation of some humorous story, but he opened up the discussion in splendid style, to the infinite astonishment of his friends. As he warmed to his subject, his hands would forsake his pockets, and would enforce his ideas by awkward gestures; but would very soon seek their resting place. He pursued the question with reason and argument so pithy and forcible that all were amazed. The president, at his fireside after the meeting, remarked to his wife that there was more than wit and fun in Abe's head; that he was already a fine speaker; that all he lacked was culture to enable him to reach the high destiny that he knew was in store for him."

Stimulated by the activities of the Debating Society, Lincoln determined to improve his education. In Kentucky he had been sent for short periods to "A B C schools," and in Indiana he had attended similar schools "by littles." But the aggregate of his schooling was less than a year. . . .

According to New Salem tradition he began to study grammar on the advice of Mentor Graham. Graham told him that John C. Vance, who lived on a farm to the north, had a copy of Kirkham's *Grammar*, and Lincoln walked six or eight miles to get it. When a passage was obscure to him he went to Graham for help. He had Bill Greene and other friends ask questions from the book, while he recited answers and definitions. After he became President, Greene called on him in Washington, and according to the story, he embarrassed Greene by introducing him to Seward as the man who taught him grammar. When Seward had left, Greene said: "Abe, what did you mean by telling Mr. Seward that I taught you grammar? Lord knows I don't know any grammar myself, much less could I teach you." Lincoln replied: "Bill, don't you recollect when we stayed in Offut's store at New Salem and you would hold the book and see if I could give the correct definitions and answers to the questions?" "Yes," said Greene, "but that was not teaching you grammar." "Well," responded Lincoln, "that was all the teaching of grammar I ever had." —From "Lincoln's New Salem," by BENJAMIN P. THOMAS. (Springfield, Ill.: The Abraham Lincoln Association.)

After Winter

I HAVE seen the flaming hills
Grow stern and hard as granite,
Blinding snow rush up the glen,
With savage winds to fan it.

I have known the drab and chill
Of sunless winter days,
But I have known the joys of spring
And her capricious ways.

And I have found in early spring
When the days seemed slow,
The pink arbutus trailing
Underneath the snow!

—ALSA LANDON ROOT, in *The Christian Century*.

Zuivere Beweegredenen en Gevoelens

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

DE PSALMEN wekken de belangstelling op zoowel van den musicus, den dichter als van den godsdienstigen mensch. Hooger nog dan de schoonheid en het rhythme hunner poëzie en hun inzicht in de menschelijke natuur, staat echter hunne geestelijke beteekenis. Telkens weer spreken zij ons van Gods onveranderlijke genade, zij vermelden Zijne zegeningen voor den mensch en loven Zijne gerechtigheid. De dichter van de vier en twintigste Psalm verklaart dat de aarde en die daarin wonen, Godes zijn en door Zijn goddelijke intelligentie bestuurd worden. Andere verzen van deze Psalm leggen in het bijzonder de nadruk op geestelijke gezindheid: „Wie zal klimmen op den berg des Heeren, en wie zal staan in de plaats zijner heiligheid? Die rein van handen en zuiver van hart is, die zijne ziel niet opheft tot ijdelheid en die niet bedrieglijk zweert."

Daar reinheid de hoeksteen moet zijn van elk geestelijk bouwen, is het duidelijk dat wij door zuivere motieven en gevoelens nader tot de hoogten van het geestelijke komen en de werkelijkheid van het goede leeren ervaren. Rein van hart te zijn houdt meer in dan zich niet schuldig te maken aan ijdele, oneerlijke of trouwelooze handelingen, het beduidt vrij te zijn van alle onreine gedachten. In de Bergrede heeft Christus Jezus verklaard, dat de reinen van hart het goede ervaren en steeds heeft hij op het groote belang gewezen ons hart te zetten op de geestelijke dingen. Hij is gekomen om de menschheid te leeren verstaan, dat het haar wel zou gaan naarmate zij God boven alles liefhad en haar beweegredenen en haar liefde een geestelijke zuivering liet ondergaan door het goddelijk Gemoed, of de scheppende intelligentie.

Christian Science aanvaardt Christus Jezus als het groote Voorbeeld en als den Wegbereider naar de hemel en naar harmonie. De genezende uitwerking van Jezus' gerechtige logica bewijst, dat het goddelijk Gemoed de genezer is van zonde en van ziekte. In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 337) geeft Mrs. Eddy ons het volgende als kantteekening: „Reinheid de weg tot volmaaktheid." Reine liefde is den mensch ingeboren, want God schiep den mensch naar Zijn eigen beeld, naar de gelijkenis des Geestes, en het beeld van Geest kan niet anders wezen dan een gedachtelijke gelijkenis.

In de menschelijke verhoudingen zien wij maar al te vaak een gemis aan goede motieven, tegenover een overvloed van zinnelijke gevoelens en stoffelijke godsdienstvormen. Dit is een gevolg van het feit, dat het menschdom onder de schaduw leeft van sterfelijkheid en niet verblijft in de substantie des Geestes. Worden geestelijke ideeën in de gedachte geherbergd, dan zullen zij niet nalaten het bewustzijn boven het sterfelijk en stoffelijk gebied op te heffen tot het geestelijke, waar reinheid één is met werkelijkheid en volmaaktheid; zoodoende stellen zij den mensch in staat een oprecht karakter te behouden. Een zuivere gedachtelijke toestand draagt in zichzelf de bescherming tegen zelfzuchtige gevoelens en beveiligt den mensch tegen het onbetrouwbare van slechte motieven. De dichter Pope zeide: „Die innerlijk onschuldig is, is uiterlijk bewapend."

In hun periodieken en op de Woensdagavond getuigenis-bijeenkomsten brengen Christian Scientisten naar voren, dat zij naar geest en lichaam genezing hebben gevonden, toen hun beweegredenen en hun gevoelens gezuiverd waren, en dat het verstaan van de geestelijke ideeën van het goddelijk Gemoed het geestelijk en physiek evenwicht op dezelfde basis grondt als Christus Jezus dit deed.

Al schijnt het geval, dat onder onze aandacht wordt gebracht, soms physiek, mentaal of op finantiëel gebied tot uiting te komen, toch is het niet in de eerste plaats een toestand, een persoon of een zaak, die verandering of verbetering van noode heeft, maar is het een toestand van de sterfelijke geloofwijze, welke verbeterd dient te worden doordat wij Geest leeren begrijpen. Een sterveling zal mogelijk ten onrechte meenen, dat hij onder de heerschappij staat van dingen, over welke hij niets te zeggen heeft, terwijl zijn eigen denken grootendeels aansprakelijk is voor zijn leven en voor zijn ervaringen. Goddelijke ideeën, zuiver en volmaakt, doen onjuiste opvattingen teniet en hergeven den mensch zijn erfdeel van vrede. Deze ideeën bezielen hem met juiste beweegredenen en geestelijke gevoelens. Wanneer des menschen bewustzijn vrede heeft, moeten de werkingen van zijn lichaam harmonisch zijn. Op bladzijde 337 van *Science and Health* schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „Naar de mate zijner reinheid is de mensch volmaakt en volmaaktheid is de norm van het hemelsche zijn, hetwelk Leven in Christus, het geestelijk ideaal van Leven, demonstreert."

Wanneer de mensch het bedenken des vleesches niet langer beschouwt als de bron van zijn beweegredenen en zijn gevoelens, en de bedriegelijke geloofwijze, dat een sterveling de werkelijke mensch zou zijn, wijkt voor het begrijpen, dat het ware bewustzijn de weerspiegeling is van het reine Gemoed, dan verkrijgt hij een bewijsbare kennis van God, van Geest, en gaat hij Gods weg ten vrede bewandelen. De weg tot welzijn en heiligheid is de weg van wetenschappelijk Christelijk denken en deze kerstening wordt bereikt door louteringonzer beweegredenen en gevoelens. De zedelijke macht van Gemoed schraagt steeds dien mensch, wiens hart niet uitgaat naar stoffelijke dingen, doch naar geestelijke ideeën en de ware substantie van Geest. „Christian Science demonstreert dat alleen de reinen van hart God kunnen zien, gelijk het Evangelie leert." (*idem.*)

Jezus heeft gezegd: „Zalig zijn de reinen van hart; want zij zullen God zien," en „Zoo iemand mij liefheeft, die zal mijn woord bewaren; en mijn Vader zal hem liefhebben; en wij zullen tot hem komen, en zullen woning bij hem maken."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Chinese New Year

NOW the period called "Little New Year" begins. The streets are full of people. Some gather round the stalls of peddlers selling sesamum and pine branches. . . . Some are buying flowers in those practical paper hot-houses which Chinese florists have used for over two thousand years. Here every plant has been carefully bedded in loam, and every bud wrapped in paper long ago, and this skilful forcing brings the dwarf fruit-trees and the peonies into full bloom at exactly the right time. Purchasers choose their plants in pairs, then watch them packed for delivery in big baskets warmed by a tiny charcoal brazier and covered with heavy quilts as a protection against the frosty air.—From "The Moon Year," by JULIET BREDON & IGOR MITROPHANOW. (Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh.)

Purity of Motive and Affection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalms are interesting alike to musician, poet, and religionist. Greater than the beauty and rhythm of their poetry and insight into human character is their spiritual import. Frequently they relate the enduring mercy of God, recount His blessings to men, and extol His righteousness. The writer of the twenty-fourth Psalm declares that the earth and its dwellers are God's and are subject to His divine intelligence. Other verses particularly stress spiritual-mindedness: "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully."

Since purity must be the cornerstone of all spiritual building, it is evident that by clean motives and pure affections one approaches the heights of spirituality and learns to experience the reality of good. Being pure in heart connotes more than being guiltless of the acts of vanity, dishonesty, or adultery; it signifies freedom from all impure thought. In his Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus stated that the pure in heart experience good; and he ever taught the importance of placing one's affections on things spiritual. His ministry was spent in the endeavor to show mankind that its welfare depended on loving God supremely and spiritually purifying motives and affections through the divine Mind or creative intelligence.

Christian Science accepts Christ Jesus as the great Exemplar and as the Way-shower to heaven and harmony. The healing effect of Jesus' righteous reasoning proves divine Mind to be the healer of sin and disease. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 337) Mary Baker Eddy gives as a marginal heading, "Purity the path to perfection." Pure affection is inherent in man, for God created man in His own image, even in the likeness of Spirit; and the image of Spirit must necessarily be a mental likeness.

All too often in human relationships is seen the lack of good motives, while carnal affections and material worship seem to prevail. This is because mankind, through ignorance, fear, or sin, is living in the shadow of mortality and is not abiding in the substance of Spirit. Spiritual ideas when entertained in thought never fail to elevate consciousness above the mortal and material to the spiritual realm, where purity is at one with reality and perfection; and they enable one to maintain uprightness of character. A pure mental state carries its own protection from selfish affections and provides security from the adulteration of evil motives. Says the poet Pope, "He's armed without that's innocent within."

In their periodicals and at Wednesday evening testimony meetings, Christian Scientists are proclaiming the fact that the healing of mind and body occurs when motives and affections are purified, and that the understanding of the spiritual ideas of divine Mind adjusts the mental and physical balance as Christ Jesus adjusted it.

Whether the case requiring attention be physical, mental, or financial in effect, it is never primarily a place, person, or thing that needs adjustment or correction, but a state of material belief needing to be corrected by an understanding of Spirit. A mortal may mistakenly suppose himself governed by things entirely outside his control, whereas his own thinking largely governs his life and experience. Divine ideas, pure and perfect, annihilate the false concepts and restore to the individual his heritage of peace. These ideas inspire him with right motives and spiritual affections. When one's consciousness is at peace, one's body should function harmoniously. On page 337 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "In proportion to his purity is man perfect; and perfection is the order of celestial being which demonstrates Life in Christ, Life's spiritual ideal."

When one ceases to believe in the carnal mind as the agent supplying one's motives and affections, and when the vain belief that a mortal is the real man yields to the understanding that true consciousness is the reflection of pure Mind, then does one enter into a demonstrable knowledge of God, Spirit, and travel His paths of peace. The path to health and holiness is the way of scientific, Christly thought; and this Christlikeness is won through the purifying of motives and affections. The moral might of Mind ever supports him whose affections are set, not on material things, but on spiritual ideas and the true substance of Spirit. "Christian Science demonstrates that none but the pure in heart can see God, as the gospel teaches" (*ibid.*).

Jesus declared, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God;" and also, "If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

The Golden Regiment

AT FIRST when winter takes his flight,
The earth is cold and gray,
And round the little piles of snow
The March winds swirl and play,
But dancing sunbeams plot and plan
From dawn till close of day.

And when the world is very still,
And every child in bed,—
A regiment of warriors
Comes by with stealthy tread,
And every soldier of the line
Lifts up a shining head.

And each one carries all the way
A trumpet made of gold.
And everyone has flowing plumes,
As soldiers wore of old!
They are so gay! beyond all words!
So shy!—And yet so bold!

A hundred thousand warriors
Are tramping up the hill,—
They never rest until they've climbed
Up on my window-sill!
This regiment with the golden plumes,
Is named "The Daffodil"!

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL

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and
HEALTH
With
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Traders Take to Sidelines Awaiting Gold Clause Ruling

Commodity and Money Markets

Small Declines Are Established In Slow Market

Selling Is Attributed to Gold Clause Ruling Postponement

By Forrest Price

Traders aren't "scared."

They're just cautious.

And they found seats on the sidelines very comfortable today.

Two reasons for this.

The most impelling cause for their attitude is the still pending gold clause ruling. The other is that tomorrow is a stock exchange and banking holiday, and it is their usual custom to lie low when a holiday approaches.

Some prognosticators think that the court's decision may come tomorrow afternoon. The American markets will be closed all day, and if it comes after two o'clock foreign speculators will not be able to profit by the ruling to the disadvantage of Americans.

Total sales today amounted to only 330,000 shares.

And the trend was irregular with small declines predominating.

The standard issues, such as U. S. Steel, Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, General Motors, Northern Pacific, New York Central and Bethlehem Steel were down fractionally.

Some of the more pronounced losses were made by duPont, North American preferred, Howe Sound, Celanese, American Can and U. S. Smelting.

Gains of a point to 3 points were recorded by the Engineers Public Service issues, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, McIntyre Porcupine, Electric Power & Light 7 per cent preferred, Neisner Bros. and National Department Stores.

Some of the utility bonds moved up substantially but the remainder of the loan department was nearly idle. The U. S. Governments were mixed and without much feature.

Among the commodities cotton trading was restricted and prices were lower. Grain prices were down at the start and continued weak all day.

What this country needs more than anything else is a return to the common-sense way of doing things. Confidence is needed—very much needed before people with money to invest will venture into new undertakings.

But with the numerous fantastic notions and panaceas that have come into being lately, and which have met with more or less popular support, financial and industrial interests cannot be induced to take risks in new ventures.

In the face of this lack of confidence it is remarkable how well the securities markets have resisted pressure. They have yet to show what they will do when the gold clause decision is rendered by the Supreme Court, should it be adverse to the Government, but their steadiness of the last few weeks has lent much encouragement. Continued improvement in general business has had much to do with it.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Financial markets, generally, tripped over judicial and economic doubts today, and most prices pointed lower in extremely dull dealings.

Another failure to announce adjudication of the gold clause cases was given as the principal excuse for some disappointed selling of common stocks and commodities but the trade picture was also a little cloudy. At the same time bonds held fairly steady and scattered preferred and specialty equities bucked the trend for fair advances.

Some Good Gainers

The preferred shares of American Chain got up 5 points, and gainers of fractions to 2 or more included the preference issues of Commonwealth and Southern, United Corporation, American & Foreign Power, American Power & Light and International Paper. Among other firm spots were Neisner Bros. and American Bank Note.

Numbered among the losers of fractions to a point or so were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, Montgomery Ward, American Smelting, Case, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and American Rolling Mill. Such utilities as American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and Public Service of New Jersey were only a trifle lower.

Some observers expressed the opinion that, while the Supreme Court's delay in the gold controversy tended to increase the feeling of suspense, there was much less probability of a drastic change in the markets either way than the decisions finally become known.

Bonds Very Dull

From its desultory behavior in the early trading today it appeared that the bond market might establish new records in dullness.

Traders had little desire for new commitments, and the general air of neglect was reflected both in U. S. Governments and corporate classifications.

Prime issues were maintained around the previous levels, and semi-speculative types were irregularly lower.

Fractional losses were registered in American Telephone 5s at 112⅞, Armour & Co. 4½s at 102¾, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 53½, St. Paul 5s at 22¾, New York Central 5s at 63, Nickel Plate 4½s at 62, North American Co. 5s at 85, Postal Telegraph 5s at 48¼ and Texas Corp. 5s at 104¼.

Moderately higher prices were paid for some of the utility obligations, notably Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at 81, Consolidated Gas 5½s at 105⅝ and Detroit Edison 4½s at 109¾. Southern Pacific 4½s and National Dairy Products 5¼s also improved a little.

Treasury 3⅜s of 1940-43 and 4¼-3¼s sold down ⅛ of a point, while the 3s and 3¼s were transferred a shade above Saturday's finals. The guaranteed loans showed minor changes.

There was a little interest in German Government issues at slightly improved levels. Other foreign loans were dull.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 11	Last Feb. 9
7¼	5⅞	..	Adams Express	600	6⅛	6	6	6¼
32½	29⅜	2	Adams Millis	300	30½	30⅜	30½	31
9¼	8	..	Addressograph	600	9⅛	9	9	9
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
118¾	109⅜	3	Air Reduction	200	111	111	111	..
20½	16⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	800	17	16⅜	16⅜	17⅛
1⅞	1⅜	..	Allegany Corp h	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
7	4½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx h..	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	100	134½	134½	134½	136
127	123¾	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126½	126½	126½	..
17⅜	15½	..	Allis Chalmers	800	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞
3¾	3	..	Amal Leather	200	3½	3¼	3½	..
56¾	48½	2	Amerada	100	53¾	53⅜	53¾	53¾
17	13½	..	Am Bank Note	600	17	16	17	16
50¾	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	110	51	49½	51	49½
8½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	200	7	7	7	7¼
67	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	20	65	65	65	65
29¾	25⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	28⅛	25⅞	28⅛	25⅛
117⅞	110	4f	Am Can	800	114½	113⅛	114½	114¾
20⅛	16¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	17	17	17	17¼
10½	8	..	Am Chain	500	10½	9¼	10⅛	9
46	38	..	Am Chain pf	300	46	44¼	46	..
69	66	.3f	Am Chicle	100	68⅞	68⅜	68⅞	68
5½	3¾	..	Am & For Pow	400	4⅝	4⅜	4¼	4½
22	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	22	19⅝	21½	19¾
18¾	13½	..	Am & For Pow 6	900	18¾	17	18¼	17
25¾	20⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1400	23⅝	21⅝	23⅛	..
4⅞	3½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	21	21	21	..
3¾	3⅜	..	Am Ice	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
56½	47⅞	..	Am La France h	2100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
16⅛	14¼	..	Am Loco pf	200	49	48	48	50
3¾	2¼	..	Am Metal	500	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
12⅞	10⅛	1¼	Am Power & Lt	1300	3	2¾	3	2¾
14⅞	12¼	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	2700	12⅞	11⅞	12⅜	12
16⅛	13½	..	Am Radiator	800	14⅜	14	14⅛	13⅞
24	19⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	20½	20⅜	20⅜	21⅛
74	73⅛	4	Am Safety Razor	100	71½	71½	71½	71¼
26¼	20⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	22	22	22	22⅜
40⅛	32¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	800	34⅞	34	34½	35
125⅛	121	7	Am Sm&R & Rf pf	100	171	171	171	..
112	104	3g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	104	104	104	..
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	16½	16⅜	16⅜	..
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	10	90	90	90	..
43	37½	2f	Am Stores	400	39⅞	39¾	39¾	39½
67½	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
106¾	102¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1300	104⅝	104¾	104⅝	104¼
6¾	4½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	..
14⅞	11½	1	Am Wat W & E	600	12	11¾	11¾	11⅜
60	55⅛	6	Am Watlpf	100	58	58	58	56⅞
9¼	7⅛	..	Am Woolen	600	7½	7½	7½	8
45⅛	37¾	..	Am Woolen pf	400	39½	39	39	40
4¾	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
12¼	10	..	Anaconda Cop	1300	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
107½	103	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105½
39¼	36	1f	Archer Daniels	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
103½	95¼	7	Armour Del pf	300	103¾	103	103½	103½
6¼	5⅛	..	Armour Ill	2800	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pf pf	300	68⅜	68¼	68⅛	68½
6¾	4⅜	..	Arnold Constable	800	5¾	5	5⅝	..
55⅝	41⅞	2b	Atchison T&SF	1300	43½	42⅞	43¼	44⅜
86½	73½	5	Atchison pf	100	80	80	80	..
27¼	27¼	..	Atl Coast Line	500	28	28	28	29¾
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	600	24½	24¼	24½	24⅜
43	37½	2b	Atlas Powder	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	40
109	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
29¾	22½	..	Auburn Auto	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
14	8¾	..	Austin Nichols	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
5⅜	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
			—B—					
6⅝	5	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
26¾	20	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	22	21¾	21¾	21⅜
14⅞	9⅝	..	Balt & Ohio	1800	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
17⅞	13	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	14½	14¼	14⅛	14⅜
5⅜	4¼	..	Barker Bros	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	600	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
18	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	300	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
78	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	100	73	73	73	..
13¼	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
17⅞	14¾	..	Bendix Aviation	800	15⅛	15	15⅛	15¼
17⅜	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln ..	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
37	34	7	Best & Co	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
34⅜	28⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	1500	29¼	28⅝	29¼	29⅜
77¾	68½	..	Beth Steel pf	200	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½
23¼	21½	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	22¾	21½	21½	22¼
8¼	8⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	400	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9¼
97	90	4f	Bon Ami A	30	97	96¼	96½	..
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	600	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24⅛
31¼	28¼	1f	Borg Warner	500	30¼	30	30¼	30¼
7½	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	6	6	6	..
29	24½	7	Briggs Mfg	1600	26½	26¼	26½	26¾
26	23½	2	Briggs & Strat	400	26	26	26	26
43½	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	900	42¾	41¾	42⅛	42½
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
74	65	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	70½	70	70	..
5¼	4	..	Budd Mfg	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	60	29½	29	29½	30
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	200	3½	3½	3½	..
4⅞	4⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	4½	4½	4½	..
1⅜	1	..	Burns Bros B	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9⅞	7	..	Burns Bros pf	50	8	8	8	..
15⅜	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	100	15	14⅜	14⅜	15
10½	6⅞	..	Bush Term deb (h)	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
20⅜	15½	..	Byers	200	16½	16¼	16½	16⅞
60	44	..	Byers pf	30	45¾	44	44	46½
			—C—					
40⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	1200	40¼	39½	40¼	39½
1⅛	¾	..	Callahan C & L	1200	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
4⅛	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
16⅝	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	100	14	14	14	14
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	500	12⅝	11⅞	12	12⅜
38	33⅝	2	Cannon Mills	100	34	34	34	..
61	51¾	..	Case Thresh	1200	55	54½	55	55⅜
99	92	4	Case Thresh pf	10	94	94	94	..
40⅛	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	500	41¼	39⅝	41¼	39¾
35⅝	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	2500	30½	29¼	30½	31¼
3¼	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
25½	18⅛	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	70	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
24⅝	22¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	23	22⅝	22⅝	23
47	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	900	41	40¾	40¾	41½
33¼	27½	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	28	28	28	..
45⅞	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2000	42¼	41⅜	41¾	42¼
3	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2¾	2⅛	2¼	2⅜
4¾	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
5⅝	4⅛	..	Chi & N'western	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
53⅛	51⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	6	6	6	6
26½	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	24	23⅞	24	..
2⅝	1⅞	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
4⅛	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
29¼	26½	2	Chickasha Cot O	400	27¼	27	27¼	27
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	3300	38¼	37⅞	38¼	38⅞
2	1	..	City Stores	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
18¼	16⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	700	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16½
15⅜	12⅞	..	Collins & Aikman	500	12⅝	12½	12½	..
85	79	7	Collins & A pf	30	80	80	80	..
7¾	6½	..	Columbia Gas	1500	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	500	57⅞	56¾	57⅞	57⅛
40	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	200	37½	37½	37½	38
75	67	4	Columbian Carb	400	73½	73¼	73½	73½
44⅜	39½	2	Comm Credit	1300	44¼	43¾	44	44
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	111¾	111	111¾	110¾
31	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	31	31	31	..
62¼	56¼	..	Comm Inv Tr	300	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½
23⅞	19¼	.60	Comm Solvents	1700	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞
1⅝	1	..	Comwith & So	3500	1⅛	1	1	..
40	29⅛	6	Comwith &S 6pf	6000	40	37¼	39	37
34⅞	31½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	33	33	33	32¾
7¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	500	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
7½	5⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	900	21	20⅞	20¾	21
22⅝	18⅜	1	Consol Gas	2300	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
82	76¼	5	Consol Gas pf	400	77⅛	77	77	76½
2¼	1¾	..	Consol Laundries	200	2	2	2	2
8¾	7⅜	.42e	Consol Oil	600	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7¾
2⅞	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
1⅛	⅝	..	Consol Textile	200	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
13⅝	10⅝	..	Container A	100	11½	11⅛	11½	11¾
6¾	5½	..	Cont Baking A	300	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	400	1	⅞	1	1
5½	4⅝	.4	Cont Baking pf	200	50½	50½	50½	50
67⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	400	67	66	67	66⅜
8⅝	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
34	30	1.20f	Cont Insurance	200	31¼	31	31	32
19¾	16¾	.50e	Cont Motors	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
66⅞	58⅝	3	Cont Oil	300	18¾	17⅞	18⅜	18
67½	55⅝	..	Corn Products	500	65½	65	65	65¾
38¼	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	1000	6	5¾	5¾	6
14⅝	12½	..	Crosley Radio	500	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
26⅜	23⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
8⅝	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
47	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	47¾	46½	47¾	47
22⅞	18	..	Curtis Publishg	100	19	18½	18½	..
3	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
10⅛	7⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
20¼	17¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
			—D—					
30⅜	24½	..	Deere & Co	700	28	27¾	28	28½
20¾	9	.20g	Deere & Co pf	300	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
43½	32	..	Del & Hudson	200	33¼	32⅝	33¼	33⅞
19⅛	14	..	Del Lack & W	1000	15⅜	15	15	15¾
117	115	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	115
29¾	26½	1f	Diamond Match	300	29	29	29	28¾
39½	34⅛	2f	Dome Mines	700	37¾	37½	37¾	38
12⅜	10¾	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	11	10⅞	11	11
24¾	20¾	..	Douglas A	1200	23¾	22¼	22½	22½
17½	13⅜	1	Duplan Silk	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
99⅜	92½	2.06	du Pont de Nem	1200	94¼	93½	94¼	94¾
129	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	127½	127	127½	127¼
107	105	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	105	105	105	105½
			—E—					
117¾	110½	4f	Eastman Kodak	900	114½	112⅞	114½	113⅜
20¼	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19¼
23	6	..	Eitingon Schild	200	6	6	6	6
29	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	24⅜	24	24¼	24⅝
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	108	107¾	107¾	..
6⅛	4¾	..	Elec Boat	800	5	4⅞	5	5
3	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	7⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
7¼	5⅜	.60f	El Pw&L26% pf	700	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
8½	6⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	6½
49½	45	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	100	46	46	46	45⅝
19½	14⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	700	19½	18	19½	17
21½	17	..	Engineers PS 6pf	900	21½	19½	21½	18⅛
20⅛	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	800	20⅛	19½	20⅛	..
5	5	..	Equitable Off Bldg	100	5	5	5	..
15⅜	10¾	.80	Eureka Vacuum	500	12½	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
22⅞	19	.50	Evans Products	200	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
			—F—					
20½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	600	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼
58	46	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	57½	57½	57	57½
1⅜	1	..	Fed Water Serv	400	1	1	1	..
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	500	49¾	49¼	49¾	49¾
6¾	2¾	..	Follansbee B (h)	600	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
23⅜	20¼	.25b	Food Mach	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
17½	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	14	14	14	14½
13½	10	..	Fox Film A	800	10¼	10	10	10½
26	20⅜	1	Freeport Texas	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
			—G—					
38¼	35½	1¾	Gen Am Trans	100	36	36	36	36
18⅞	15⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	100	16	16	16	..
8⅜	7¾	.60	Gen Baking	100	8	8	8	8
7⅞	6	..	Gen Bronze	800	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
3¼	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
24⅜	20⅛	.60	Gen Electric	2200	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	5800	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
34¾	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	700	34¼	34½	34¼	34⅝
⅞	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
117⅝	116	6	Gen Mills pf	100	117	117	117	..
34¼	30	1	Gen Motors	8600	31¼	30⅞	31¼	31½
113	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	111⅛	11	111	111¼
22⅜	17⅝	.60f	Gen Prink Ink	100	21	20½	20½	21
97	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	95½	95½	95½	95¾
30	24½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	25½	25¼	25½	..
20¼	16⅜	..	Gen Refractories	300	19	18¾	18¾	..
19⅜	16⅛	..	Gen Refract ct	1400	18⅛	18	18⅛	18
15⅛	13⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	400	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
75⅞	70⅛	8	Gillette S R pf	500	74⅞	74½	74½	74¾
3⅞	2¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3	3	3	3
27¼	23⅜	1f	Glidden	700	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25¼
107½	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	10	106½	106½	106½	106
4¼	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4½
18	15¾	1.20	Gold Dust	800	16½	16¼	16½	16¾
11⅞	9⅛	..	Goodrich	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
84½	65	..	Goodrich pf	100	85½	85½	85½	..
113	111	8	Goodyear	1600	23⅞	22	22⅝	22½
92	84¾	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	86½	86¼	86½	..
3⅞	3⅜	..	Graham Paige	600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
7⅛	6⅜	..	Granby	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
35¼	30	1	Grant (WT)	300	33	31	31	32½
17⅞	12⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1700	14	13⅜	14	14½
12⅞	10½	.50	Great Nor Ore	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
29⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	700	28½	27¾	28⅛	28
126½	119	7	Great W Sug pf	100	125	125	125	..
1¾	1	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
24	19½	..	Gulf States Steel	100	21	21	21	..
67	62	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	62	62	62	..
			—H—					
6¼	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	800	5	4⅞	5	5
63⅝	55	..	Hahn D S pf	100	58	58	58	..
105	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	80	105	105	105	105
7	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
3⅞	2⅜	..	Hayes Body	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
92⅝	83	5	Hazel Atlas	100	92½	92½	92½	92½
12½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	100	12	12	12	12
135	122	7	Hercules Powd f	10	123	123	123	122
9¼	7¾	..	Holland Furnace	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
11	9⅜	.50	Hollander	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
36¾	31	3m	Houdaille Her A	200	33½	33½	33½	33½
8¾	7¼	..	Houdaille Her B	2200	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
35⅜	27¼	..	Houston Oil new	100	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	..
52½	43	3	Howe Sound	600	45	44¼	45	46
12¾	8¼	..	Hudson Motor	2400	9¾	9½	9¾	10⅛
3⅞	2⅝	..	Hupp Motors	800	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
			—I—					
17¼	12	..	Ill Central	600	13½	13¼	13½	13¾
57½	52	4	Ill Central LL	20	54	54	54	..
33	30¼	1.68	Indus Rayon	1100	31½	31	31¼	31½
55¼	50⅜	1	Inland Steel	300	53¾	53	53¾	54
3¼	2⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
4¾	4½	.10	Insuranshare Mr	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7	5½	..	Interlake Iron	100	6	6	6	6
156	149½	6	Int Business M	200	156	155½	156	154

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Controller Points to Rehabilitation of Nation's Banks

Business and Industry

New Banking Act Powers Dangerous, Declares Fisher

Says It Comes Close to Making President an Economic Dictator

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The proposed new banking act of 1935 "comes nearer to making the President an economic dictator than all previous legislation put together," declared Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, today.

"What we need is a nationalization of money, but not of banking," he stated. "This bill may mean a nationalization of both."

Professor Fisher admitted that the bill "if rightly administered could save us from future booms and depressions." But, if "wrongly administered, it could make them worse than ever."

He advocated amendments to the bill "to make sure that it will do as much good and as little harm as possible, whoever may be in charge of its administration."

Wants Dollar Held Steady

In his opinion, what was needed most of all was to define a criterion for the volume of credit, which would avoid booms and depressions, prevent inflation and deflation and hold the dollar at a steady value of buying power.

"Because our whole economic society is built around a network of contracts, in each of which the dollar and its purchasing power are a unit of calculation, the ability to change the purchasing power of the dollar gives such far-reaching control over the destiny of a modern nation as no despot in history ever was able to wield," Professor Fisher said. "Such far-reaching powers must be used only in the open and in conformity to a program known to all and under a mandate from the Congress representing the entire nation.

"The criterion for controlling the volume of such credit should be an index number of commodity prices such as is used by Sweden where such credit control is successfully practiced."

Professor Fisher said the bill does make the machinery easier to operate.

"It puts the open market operations—the buying and selling of bonds—in the hands of a small committee as it was in fact when Governor Strong first tried open market operations," he continued. "It gives the board power to change reserve requirements of member banks. If this power is used to increase reserves against demand deposits it could do great good by making the volume of credit more controllable. But if it is used to lower, or still worse, alternately to raise and lower, reserves, it might do equally great harm.

Gives Too Much Discretion

"As the bill stands, its greatest defect is giving too much discretion, indeed almost unlimited discretion, especially to the President. Even granted that the present President would use the discretion ideally, any such law is wrong as a permanent measure for all future Presidents who we know only too well are uncertain factors."

Warning that if the Banking Act of 1935 is left unamended "it could easily land this country in Socialism quite foreign to all American traditions, or even worse," the economist recommended that it should be amended so as "to leave strict banking — lending — to the bankers."

"But it should put the control of the volume of money and credit in the hands of the Government," he added. "And this control should be duly limited by setting up the criterion described.

"These changes can be easily made by amendments so as to let the Federal Reserve System remain substantially in its present form as a bankers' reserve system, while it sets up a separate "Federal Monetary Authority" to control the total volume of money and credit."

Greater Proportion Of Dividend-Paying Stocks on the Curb

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—More dividends in proportion to the stocks traded in on the New York Curb Exchange were paid in 1934 than in 1933, it is disclosed by E. Burd Grubb, president, in his annual report made public today.

At the end of last year 492 stocks, approximately 42 per cent of those traded in on the Curb Exchange, were dividend payers, his report says. Of that total 111 were fully listed and 381 were in the unlisted trading department. This compares with about 38 per cent of dividend payers in 1933.

There are 1164 separate issues on the trading list. Of the approximately 1500 stocks on the trading list in 1933, 574 were dividend payers at the end of the year, contrasting with 741 paying dividends at the close of 1932.

Mr. Grubb, praised the "fine spirit of co-operation" between the Securities and Exchange Commission and the men trained in the occupations which would be affected by its rules.

The president's report shows that annual share turnover on the Curb Exchange of 1934 was 60,050,695, compared with 100,916,602 in 1933 and 57,144,479 in 1932. The bond turnover for last year reached the peak of 1,013,639,000, as against 944,374,000 in 1933 and 952,144,000 in 1932.

Payments By John Hancock Insurance More Than Billion

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston passed the billion dollar mark in payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during 1934, and enjoyed the largest income of any year in its long history, according to the report of the board of directors, submitted by President Walton L. Crocker to the seventy-second annual policyholders' meeting held today at the company's home office in Boston.

Substantial increases in assets, insurance written and in force as well as in surplus, were also shown.

New paid-for insurance written during the year, the report shows, amounted to $532,659,313 (an increase over the previous year of $37,591,500) and representing a gain of 11 per cent in ordinary insurance; 20 per cent in group insurance and 5 per cent in weekly premium insurance. Outstanding insurance amounts to $3,473,967,189, a gain of $62,258,807.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1934 amounted to $91,877,154.

The total assets as of Dec. 31 are $684,065,767, an increase over last year of $28,401,401. After deducting all the contractual liabilities of $622,249,523, including $569,442,629 for reserves on policies in force, and the $15,709,167 set aside to meet dividend requirements for the present year, the company has a contingency reserve for asset fluctuation of $16,500,000 and, in addition, general surplus funds of $45,316,245, making total surplus resources of $61,816,245.

In keeping with its policy of preserving sufficient liquidity to meet unusual demands, the company, President Crocker stated, has on hand in cash and in United States Government obligations, direct and contingent, and other securities, all maturing within the next five years, more than $100,000,000.

Number of Farmers' Loans Rises 70 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Loans amounting to $11,560,000 were applied for by more than 16,000 farmers in the first half of January, according to the Production Credit Commissioner, S. M. Garwood, of the AAA.

This was an increase of more than 70 per cent in number of applications compared with the previous half-month period.

"The large number of applications now being received by production credit associations," said Commissioner Garwood, "indicate that the volume of loans the associations will be able to make in the second year of operation will far surpass that of the past year and they will become increasingly important as a source of short-term credit to farmers throughout the country.

"The largest increases occurred in the southern states included in the Columbia and New Orleans districts, which are composed of the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama."

Bank Structure In U. S. Rebuilt, States O'Connor

Controller Makes Annual Report—Asks Greater Power for FDIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — The banking system in the United States has been entirely rebuilt and there now remains little evidence of the collapse in March, 1933, declared J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency, in his annual report. He advocated that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporations receive more power over state banks which have insurance benefits. This he declared, would be one of the important steps in averting the danger of another crisis.

One thousand and eighty-eight banks, with deposits of $1,802,086,000 were reorganized under old or new charters or absorbed by other national banks, according to Mr. O'Connor, 30 banks went into voluntary liquidation, paying in full $11,204,000 to their depositors; 294 banks representing $152,048,000 in deposits, were placed in receivership. Seven of these 294 receivership banks, with deposits of $3,537,000 have plans approved for reopening.

Depositors in all closed national banks, including those for which receivers were appointed prior to the banking holiday, received $612,854,783 since March, 1933, Mr. O'Connor said. Of this, 55.1 per cent, or $596,289,062, went to depositors in banks for which receivers were appointed after the holiday. He said there were now 5490 licensed banks operating, with deposits of $20,906,176,000. This represents a gain of 968 banks and $4,590,500,000 in deposits.

In 12,248 banks, with insured deposits well in excess of $16,000,000,000, only one national bank, with deposits of about $40,000, and eight state banks, with deposits of $1,850,000, had failed, he said. In addition, 49 state banks not members of the FDIC failed in 1934.

In connection with an increase in the authority of the FDIC over state banks, Mr. O'Connor made two recommendations:

1. Amendment of the FDIC law to make a state bank's admission to the insurance benefits conditional upon the approval of its capital structure by the corporation; and in the case of a new state bank, the corporation's board should be required to pass upon the need for additional banking facilities in the place selected, and upon the reasonable prospect of the bank's successful operation.

2. Provide for examination by the corporation of state nonmember banks which become members of the insurance fund.

U. S. Paint Products Exports Up 20 P. C. For the Year 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—American paint products were in a greater demand by over 100 countries during the year 1934, according to the Department of Commerce. Ready mixed paints and lacquers lead the purchases.

Exports of paint products, not including naval stores, gums, etc., were valued at $14,214,300 during the year compared with $11,834,200 for 1933, an increase of approximately 20 per cent, he stated.

Every major item in the group shared in the value increase and all items, with the exception of carbon black, were exported in greater volume during the year.

Chemical pigments ranked first in value with foreign sales totaling $7,565,000, an increase of almost $600,000 over the preceding year.

Ready mixed paints followed in importance with export shipments totaling 1,812,500 gallons, valued at $3,270,800, an increase of 50 per cent.

Seven New Banks Open For Business Last Week

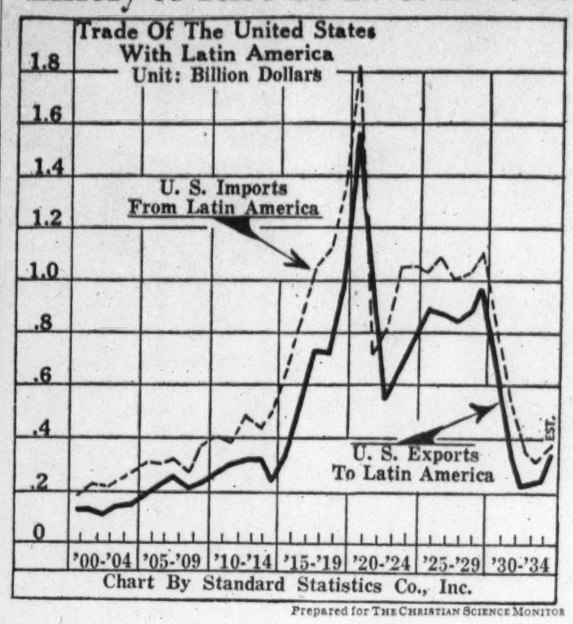
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—New banking offices opening during last week numbered seven and included six states, according to Rand McNally & Co.

The bulletin shows that five of these institutions were reopened, and that the other two are new branch offices. They are located in the states of Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio and Wisconsin.

It is also reported that four banks were merged or consolidated, and that there were six changes in title, while 14 banking offices were discontinued.

U. S. Exports to Latin America Likely to Rise 10 P. C. in 1935



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Would Compare With 45.2 Per Cent Increase in Previous Year—Imports From Latin America Should Gain as Well

Based on economic factors alone, it appears that a rise of at least 10 per cent in United States exports to Latin America will be witnessed during the current year. This would compare with a 45.2 per cent gain in 1934.

Moreover, on the basis of world supply and demand factors and the general movement of international commodity prices, a further gradual increase in Latin-American export prices is indicated, as well as an increased value of United States imports from that area.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The new banking legislation just introduced into Congress was the principal concern of Wall Street last week. It crowded the gold clause from primary consideration, in spite of the fact that uncertainty over that decision is just as great as ever.

Every piece of major banking legislation since the depression began has troubled the Street by attacking the fundamental principles of orthodox banking theory, and the present legislative proposal has aroused quite as much alarm as the others. Revolutionary changes have been in process with the following legislation: the Glass-Steagall Act of 1932, which permitted Government bonds to be used for backing for Federal Reserve notes; the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 which permitted nonmember banks to re-discount with the Federal Reserve System; the Glass Act of 1933 which created the Deposit Insurance Corporation; and the Gold Exchange Act of a year ago which put the Treasury in control, through the Exchange Stabilization Funds, of the money market.

More Federal Control

The creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's powers to lend to banks and take their preferred stocks, and the Thomas Amendment which empowered the Treasury to push $3,000,000,000 of government bonds down the Reserve throat, contributed to the change. Most of the tendencies indicated by these separate legislative items have been continued by the current proposal.

So far as Wall Street is concerned, the business end of the proposed law is the gathering of the lines of control over the reserve system into the hands of the Government. The Federal Reserve Board, orginally intended to be chosen entirely by bankers, and now partly chosen by the Government, is to be under complete political control. The government of each of the banks is to be more completely brought under control of the Reserve Board at Washington, and the open-market operations of the system are to be officially and overtly controlled by the Treasury. The law, to be sure, would merely confirm a situation which is already in effect but the Street is opposed to having political control thus legally confirmed and made permanent instead of dependent on emergency conditions.

Chiefly Aids Debtors

The feeling of the Street is that political control is not as reliable as statesmen would have the public believe. It is essentially control by and for debtors. It is likely, in the opinion of the bankers, to be exceedingly opportunistic, and no more likely to put a limit to inflation, or a bottom to deflation, than the nonpolitical, semi-automatic control of the present system of central banking.

In this respect the Street feels its fears to be confirmed by two important erasures which the bill makes in established limits on central banking. One is the virtual wiping out of the limits on the rediscount privilege. Whereas the Glass Act of 1933 was written in the heat of a deflationary mood which attempted to tighten up the credit system so that federal reserve credit could not find its way into such uncontrolled speculation as that of the New Era stock market, the present bill would relax the credit system to the extent of making practically any kind of credit instrument, including real estate mortgages, subject to rediscount at the discretion of the reserve system, which would mean at the discretion of the Administration in power. The other erasure wipes out the requirement that the federal reserve notes be backed by certain specified kinds of securities. Nothing but a 40 per cent reserve of "gold certificates" would be required by the proposed law.

The chief objection of the Street to the proposed law is that it makes credit control a matter of men and not laws, a matter of discretion instead of automatic regulation.

The Street's perennial skeptics point out, however, that credit control is always fundamentally political. No matter what the restrictions are, the public finds a way to get round them in prosperity and the politicians get round them in depression. The carefully drawn limits on credit expansion of 15 years ago were ineffectual in preventing the expansion of 1929, and when they imposed hardship during the subsequent depression the laws were amended. So it has always been with credit structures. The mercantile community has always struggled to keep its instruments free from political control and in every period of hard times the debtors' interest in politics has overwhelmed them. The present proposals are looked on as Washington's concession to or compromise with the political forces of American agriculture and the American West which have been demanding the abolition of the Reserve System and the creation of a new central bank completely under political control.

The Gold Decision

The Street seems to have stopped worrying over the gold-clause decision. It is felt that the Administration will take care of whatever difficulties the decision makes. The foreign exchanges continued upward, and only a part of this strength was attributed to intervention by the Treasury's Stabilization Fund, indicating a further waning of the expectation that the dollar will be put up 69 per cent in gold value by the Court's decision.

The Government bond market continued strong, but the premium for gold-clause bonds again failed to rise more than about one-half point. Bets on the decision were reported about the Street last week a from 8 to 1 to 2 to 1 that the decision would support the Government. The chief effect of the uncertainty appeared to be a general apathy in stock, bond and capital markets.

Meantime in some quarters other considerations than the gold-clause uncertainty are beginning to cast doubt on the future of stock prices. While steel operations have risen from about 20 per cent to nearly 60 per cent and other business indices have shown very good improvement, the stock market has gone up only slowly and reluctantly. Some slight recession in business activity rather than a further advance is expected soon if only as a result of the financial uncertainty. Rails are not doing well. A number of second-grade rail bonds made conspicuously poor showings last week. Operating costs are up all along the line. The market may yet have to reflect London's peanut, pepper and shellac difficulties and Shanghai's banking trouble.

The SEC Program

The controversy over the control of the stock exchange, precipitated by the SEC 11-point proposal, continues, with the possibility that the stock exchange authorities may effect some kind of compromise. The Street noted with interest but without definite conclusion the apparently widening breach between the Government and organized labor. The utility holding company bill was thought to be deflationary but the Street expects the holding companies to make out a stronger political case for themselves than has yet been heard.

As if to point the weakness of both sides in the present controversy over banking legislation, the weekly Federal Reserve statement indicated that member banks' reserves are now precisely 100 per cent in excess of requirements. Neither a management of men or of mechanisms seems to be sufficient to use the Reserve System as a fulcrum to move the sentiment of the commercial community.

Steel Operations Only Slightly Up During the Week

Rise Three-Tenths of 1 P. C.—Observers Expect Pace to Level Off

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—That the iron and steel scrap market may again have been proved to be an infallible barometer on steel trends is indicated by recent developments. About three weeks ago steel scarp prices started to decline at Chicago followed by reductions at Pittsburgh. At that time steel operations were rising at the rate of about three points a week. If scrap were the true barometer, that has often been claimed, the steel pace was due for a halt. Sure enough, this decided slowing down has come about during the last week.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reports that the gain in pace was only three-tenths of 1 per cent instead of the usual 3 per cent. Moreover, in the typical Youngstown district the pace at the middle of last week was four points less than at the beginning.

Pace May Level Off

However, it seems the most probable that the bulge in the pace will prove to have been a plateau rather than a peak. There is no reason apparent why operations will not be running between 50 and 60 per cent of capacity for two more months at least, and probably longer.

Makers of certain kinds of automobile steel have enough orders on books to keep them gaited at nearly full capacity for many weeks. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the gain in orders during the last two months has come from consumers other than the steel industry and this miscellaneous demand should continue to improve.

Structural steel business, in which there is the most room for improvement, has been the best during the week so far this year. Orders for the week over the country were 17,000 tons and new inquiries for 16,000 tons appeared.

Production figures for January were impressive. Pig iron production increased 44 per cent, with a net increase of 20 furnaces, the sharpest gain for the first month on record.

Steel ingot production increased 35 per cent in January and was the largest since June of last year. It was interesting to observe that the iron output gained faster than the steel output.

Demand for Farm Goods

Agricultural district demand for steel is the best since 1930 which expresses itself in buying of agricultural implements, roofing, nails, fencing, metal troughs and silos.

The steel jobbers found that sales during January were about 10 per cent better than in December. Certain sections along the Atlantic seaboard, however, meet with rather strong competition from imported steel such as steel bars.

A few price reductions have been filed for specialties with the American Iron and Steel Institute, such as stainless steel and iron billets. However, prices in general may be said to be unusually steady and no price changes of consequence are expected for second quarter.

New Treasury Issue Yield 0.110 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Tenders for about $75,000,000 of 182-day Treasury bills, dated Feb. 13 and maturing Aug. 14, 1935, which were offered on Feb. 6, brought bids totaling $196,853,000, according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The accepted bilds ranged in price from 99.965, equivalent to a rate of about 0.069 per cent per annum, to 99.941, equivalent to a rate of about 0.117 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.944 and the average rate is about 0.110 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

American Radiator Company
American Sumatra Company
Armour & Company of Del.
Armour & Company of Ill.
Atlantic Refining Company
Case (J. I.) Company
Clark Equipment Company
Congoleum Nairn Company
Consolidated Film Industry
Cushman's Sons
Eastman Kodak Company
Electric Storage Battery
Insuranshare Certificates
Kaufman Dept. Stores
Lehigh Portland Cement
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass
Penick & Ford Company
Purity Bakeries Company
Scott Paper Company
Seaboard Oil of Delaware
Underwood-Elliott-Fisher
Union Pacific Railroad

Utility Holding Concerns Accused On Tax Payments

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Utility holding companies were sharply criticized by the Federal Trade Commission in another installment of its report on the organization and practices of holding concerns sent to the Senate today. The board said that the utility concerns collected large sums due for federal taxes from operating subsidiaries and then filed consolidated returns, appropriating the savings to their treasuries.

The report says in part:

"Formerly, under the federal tax laws, holding companies were permitted to file consolidated returns for all of their subordinate companies. Under this practice, the amount a subsidiary would have paid to the federal Treasury was collected by a holding company. . . .

"Under this practice, during the years 1926 to 1929, inclusive," the commission said, "Associated Gas & Electric Company recovered as income $2,938,513.12 collected from subsidiaries, although during this period that company paid no federal income tax whatever.

"Also during 1927 to 1929, inclusive, an affiliated company, the New England Gas and Electric Association, included as income $514,602.99 of such funds and paid no income tax to the Federal Government.

"During the years 1922 to 1930, inclusive, Cities Service Company collected from its subsidiaries for federal income taxes the sum of $11,611,601.35 and paid in taxes during that period, on consolidated returns, the sum of $1,745,220.98. Therefore Cities Service Company collected from its subsidiaries $9,866,380.37 more than it paid the Federal Government in income taxes.

During 1927 and 1929, inclusive the North American Company recorded as income $1,274,915 as a result of handling tax payments in the same manner."

Another Upturn In Wholesale Activity Noted at Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Wholesale activity and another upturn in local steel mills dominated the Chicago business field last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The unusually heavy attendance at the Interstate Merchants Council meeting and its attendant style show here, as well as the out-of-town interest in other trade exhibits, left wholesalers and manufacturers with particularly heavy commitments for late spring and and summer delivery.

In the retail market, the pace was at about the same ratio as during the previous week.

Mail order houses reported another good week, with southern states doing a good share of the buying.

Output in the steel mills here went up another point to 67 per cent of capacity, compared with 37 per cent in the like week a year ago. Automobile manufacturers gave the biggest proportion of the impetus. There also seems to be an expectancy that pipe-line development may help the general steel picture.

Public utilities continue at a satisfactory level in consumer demands.

Trend of Prices Somewhat Higher In Grain Market

Rally Sharply From Low Figures to Reverse Early Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Wheat prices reversed their early trend last week and in the latter part of the period there was a drying up of liquidating pressure, leaving shorts in an uncomfortable position.

Prices rallied sharply from the low figures, with heavy short covering and some outside support.

Other grains also recovered part of their recent losses with the fear of the outcome of the gold case subsiding, the general feeling being that the markets have been well liquidated.

While there has been heavy liquidation for the last several weeks on the uncertainty in regard to possible monetary developments, there was surprisingly little pressure after the markets turned upward.

The cash situation in all grains is developing along the lines forecast by the short crops last year. In wheat there have been heavy sales from Chicago recently, these being larger than reported, and mills have continued to take both cash wheat and futures freely.

Flour buying slowed up to some extent, but supplies are light, and active buying is expected shortly. At present current receipts are not much more than enough to supply one-quarter of the commercial mill requirements.

Premiums for No. 2 hard winter wheat are about the highest of the season, and there are no signs of any increase in the movement.

European buying does not expand to the extent expected, and Broomhall has revised his estimate of world import requirements downward to the tune of 24,000,000 bushels, owing largely to the indifferent European demand.

A feature of the present foreign situation is the broadening of the demand from the Far East. Of Australian shipments of 2,818,000 bushels for the week, 1,962,000 bushels went to non-European countries.

This trend is expected to result in more active buying of Canadian wheat by Europe shortly. Argentine farmers are reported selling less freely, being dissatisfied with present prices. European weather conditions are generally favorable.

Light precipitation brought some relief to the west and southwest, but the situation in that quarter is critical, as the seasonal precipitation since last July has been far below normal, with the conditions made acute by the shortages of the previous two or three seasons.

Commodity Prices Are Highest Since December of 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Feb. 2 continued the trend to higher levels. There was an increase of one tenth of 1 per cent in the average level of prices to 79.1 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since December, 1930, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The Feb. 2 index is 1.7 per cent above the high point reached in 1934, Sept. 8, when the index was 77.8, and 11.4 per cent above the low point of 1934, 71.0 on Jan. 6. As compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, this week's index is higher by 8.7 per cent and when compared with the corresponding week of 1933, the index is up by 31.8 per cent.

Commodity groups	Feb. 2 1935	Jan. 26 1935	Feb. 3 1934	Feb. 4 1933
All commodities	79.1	79.0	72.8	60.0
Farm products	78.3	79.0	60.5	40.2
Foods	81.5	80.9	68.7	53.6
Hides & lea prods	86.8	86.8	90.5	68.3
Textile products	69.9	70.0	76.5	51.4
Fuel & Lite matls	74.4	74.3	73.9	64.7
Mets & met prods	85.2	85.2	85.1	78.1
Building materials	84.9	84.9	86.4	70.0
Chemicals & drugs	80.2	80.0	75.0	71.8
Housefng goods	82.2	82.1	81.8	72.8
Miscellaneous	70.2	70.6	68.4	60.8
All cmds other than farm prds & fds	77.9	77.9	78.7	66.8

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Toy's Coat

By Bruce Chapin

TOY lives in China. China is a land far, far across the sea. Rice, cups and saucers, pretty brightly colored silks, and dolls come from this country.

Toy looks like a doll, for she is small and is very, very pretty.

When Toy has a party she and her guests sit on the floor around a small low table and sip hot water that has been slightly flavored from tiny cups which have no handles.

When the time comes to plant the rice fields Toy is expected to do her share of the work. It is hard work but Toy knows how to plant the rice seedlings in the thick mud. When harvest time comes the rice is carefully gathered, for rice is precious in this land. If the floods do not come and cover the fields with water the harvest is good, but often the rains are heavy and the river overflows its banks, then the fields look like lakes and ponds. When this happens there is no harvest and Toy often goes hungry.

Now one day when Toy was planting the seedlings she said to herself, "I am tired of planting these old things. Today I will not work. I will pretend I am working every time my honorable mother and father look at me, but when their eyes are upon their own planting then will I stop and play."

Toy's Wishing Game

Toy glanced in the direction of her parents, then seeing that they were busy, stood up straight and tall as she could. It was very quiet. She could play the game she loved, the game of wishing.

"I wish I had a brother. I wish I had a new pair of shoes. But, oh, I do wish I had a black silk coat," Toy said aloud to herself.

A black silk coat in China is like a white party dress in America.

Suddenly a tiny whirring noise was heard. Then Toy heard a tiny voice say, "Toy, Toy, I am calling you." Toy looked around but saw no one. The voice continued—"Toy, look! Here I am in the mud. Pick me up! Please, please, pick me up! You let me fall from the bundle of seedlings."

Toy looked around but could not tell where the voice came from. "Oh, Toy, you are crushing me with your foot. If you will only pick me up I have something very nice to tell you."

Toy stooped down and picked the little seedling up. The tiny voice came from it! Toy tingled with excitement as she listened carefully.

"If you help your father finish planting the seedlings, I will find a way to give you your black silk coat."

Toy trembled with joy. She would keep this seedling forever. But the little voice heard her thoughts and said, "Plant me. Oh, Toy, please plant me so that I may grow into a tall stalk of rice, and when I have ripened and you harvest me, on that day you will receive your coat."

All through the season Toy went to the rice field to see how the stalk of rice was growing. It grew and it ripened and then the day arrived for gathering the harvest. Toy was so excited that she hardly knew which way to turn.

She ran into the field but was frightened at seeing some strange men talking to her father. They were not yellow men such as she had always seen. They were men with white pale faces and very tall boots. On the roadway where few people ever passed was a huge queerly shaped cart. There were no oxen to draw it. The cart was black and covered with dust.

The Queer Picture Box

The men walked to the cart and brought out of it queer-looking boxes attached to sticks. Toy grew more frightened. Her father called to her—"Come here, Toy, and see the men. They wish to take your picture."

Toy had never seen a moving picture camera and she had never had her picture taken. She didn't want to be hurt. She ran and stood by her stalk of rice. She eyed the automobile in the road as if it were some dangerous beast. The men walked toward her. Toy trembled so that her feet would not move. One of the men put the box in front of her. There was a grinding noise.

"Here is a gift for you," said one of the men whose hair was yellow instead of black. "Here, take it, it is yours." Toy wished she could run away, then she thought of the promise of the seedling.

Toy smiled at the stranger and took the flat package which he held out to her. The grinding noise was still going on inside the box but she did not mind it now. She opened her package and there in her hands she held the black silk coat! It was so beautiful that she could not utter a sound. Toy felt the silk gently. Yes, it was real. It was not a dream. she quickly put it on.

Then what do you think Toy did? She ran over and kissed the stalk of rice.

"That is a queer way for the child to act," said Toy's father to the men. But how did anyone know that the seedling had promised Toy a black silk coat for caring for it through the growing season?

Keystone **After the Rice in the Paddy Field Was Harvested, All the Members of this Chinese Family Helped in Gathering Bundles of Grass for Fuel.**

Dan Finds a Playfellow

"WHEN can I have a dog, Mummie?" Bobbie's eyes looked a little wistful as he asked the question, and his mother, who knew very well that a time comes to every little boy when he longs for a dog more than anything else in the world, wished that she could answer right away, "Tomorrow," or "the day after," or even "next week." But instead she had to explain that just at present it did not seem possible to take care of a dog.

"You see, dear," she said, "each time we go to visit Gran we should have to leave the poor little fellow behind with no one to look after him."

"We could take him along to the farm with us," suggested Bobbie hopefully. But Mummie shook her head. She thought of Gran's yard full of chickens and felt it would be scarcely fair to a fun-loving puppy or to the chickens.

"I suppose Gran would be lonely if we didn't spend the week ends with her?"

"I'm afraid she would," was the reply. So Bobbie said no more but his mother noticed that he looked very thoughtful.

A few days later the little boy came running into the house, his eyes sparkling with joy. He pulled his mother into the garden. There on the lawn in front of the house was a handsome Irish setter.

Dan Arrives

"His name is 'Dan,'" Bobbie announced. Then he added," I spelled it out on his collar, D. A. N."

"Where does he come from?" Mummie wondered, but although Dan was quite willing to have his collar examined again there was no address, only the name.

The tawny coat of this new friend was so silky and well kept and the soft brown eyes seemed to be asking Bobbie to play with him, that Mummie decided to leave them together. By and by she looked out of the window and saw them rolling around on the grass having a lovely time.

Dan stayed for the rest of the day. Toward evening he evidently concluded it was time to go home but quite early the next morning he again appeared, wagging his tail in the most friendly fashion.

Friday evening he stood at the garden gate and watched the family get into the automobile and drive away to spend the week end as usual with Gran. But the morning after their return he was playing on the lawn again with Bobbie.

This continued for some weeks and then one day Dan arrived without his collar. Mummie was a little perplexed. She felt that something should be done, but without Dan's address there was no way to get in touch with his home. Dan left about his usual time but the next day he failed to appear. Three whole days went by and Bobbie was disconsolate. He walked up and down the road whistling and calling Dan but there was no response.

On the morning of the fourth day Mummie had a little shopping to do so she and Bobbie went to the store just around the corner on the main road. Suddenly Bobbie gave a shout of delight, "There's Dan," he cried.

A Happy Reunion

The lady who was shopping at the counter with the setter on a leash, turned and smiled at the little boy. "Evidently you and Dan are friends," she said.

In a few moments Mummie explained and then Dan's mistress said that when Dan ran off without his collar she had been afraid she might lose him so, since then, she had been keeping him with her.

"Until this year he has always had boys and girls to play with," she said. "Now most of the family is in boarding school, and I think Dan misses his playfellows."

"He can come and play with me whenever he likes," said Bobbie eagerly.

The lady smiled. "Now that I know where he is visiting," she said, "it makes me very happy to think he has found a new playmate."

"I think Dan is very clever," Bobbie whispered, as Mummie and he left the shop, "else he'd never have known it was me that wanted him."

Biographies in the Snow

By M. Louise Hastings

EVER since snow first began to fall on the earth it has been writing biographies. Most of these stories are about birds and animals, but some tell of trees and weeds and other things.

If a tree falls, or if a branch drops, or if seeds shake down upon the white blanket we call the snow, an imprint is left when the tree or branch or seeds have been removed. Whoever removed them will also leave a story behind which the snow will show.

Some day you may notice beneath tall goldenrod gone to seed, or other tall weeds, little imprints of birds' feet in the snow. What is the story written there?

Perhaps the wind has blown down the seeds, and little tree sparrows and slate-colored juncoes have hopped about underneath, getting a nice meal from them. Or perhaps a bird swung on a stalk and shook down the seeds as he tried to get a few to eat—a happy service to his friends waiting below making their stories in the snow.

These footprints in the snow will be small ones, but you might happen to find somewhere another bird story with larger writing. You might come upon the trail of a partridge, which would go on and on, for, as many of you know, the partridge likes to wander sedately along for long distances if undisturbed. If you would like to play "detective" in a mystery story, the trail of a partridge would be a good one to start with.

Several things you would wish to find out—where the bird started, which might also show you where he had been hiding; where he was going and how he traveled, that is, slow or fast, or whether he flew and came down again; and where he had gone. And at the end you would probably flush him, and the snow would reveal the commotion there, which would tell your surprise and sudden stop, and the flight of the bird.

Birds' Visiting Cards

If you will look on branches of pine trees powdered with snow, you might see very tiny markings of birds' feet belonging to little kinglets, who winter with us. In a field the imprint of crows' feet is a common sight. They hunt for field mice under the snow. They are splendid mousers even in winter.

Go looking for biographies in the snow early in the morning. Many animals hunt by night and they leave all sorts of stories written in the snow. Somebody has called the snow of early morning the daily newspaper of the woods and fields.

After a new fall of snow you will see little tracks under weeds and bushes that are not made by seed-eating birds searching for a meal. These tiny tracks, going back and forth and crisscross, making a network of patterns like fine lacework, are made by little short-tailed field mice who have been out playing under the midnight moon.

Can you imagine these little people of the moonlight, playing together, running up and down the bushes, peeking over and under stones, and scrambling here and there for an appetizing morsel to nibble?

After a Snowstorm

Any time after a snowstorm, especially at night, we may see imprints where neighboring cats and dogs have walked. Did you know that the hind foot of a cat fits right into the track made by its fore foot? This method of walking is done by many of the animals that stalk their food.

Footprints tell different stories. They do not tell us immediately just what animal has passed along, for until we have studied them for some time it is more or less guesswork. But they tell us whether the creature who made them had long hind feet and short front feet, or whether he walked flat down on his feet, or tiptoe, and many other things.

Did you ever find any flat-footed tracks? The bear, beaver, and "Prickly Porky," all walk this way, so does the skunk, but each one has its own peculiar characteristics.

When you find tracks with the front ones deeper and stronger and longer than the back ones you will decide that they belong to an animal that jumps, the small imprints being those of the forelegs not used. Probably you have found either the squirrel or the rabbit.

Biographies in the snow are worth reading!

Book Review

Fire: Cliff Meredith. Reynal and Hitchcock. $1.75.

Photographs and short notices make this book blaze with action. The menace of fire is vividly shown side by side with the splendid deeds of the fire departments in various cities.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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Charley Repays A Kindness

On the farm there was a bony old horse named Charley who bore a rather bad reputation for disposition, with the result that the farm hands were usually cross with him. He was stabled in the next stall to my pet saddle horse, Nancy, whom I saw daily and to whose stall I paid frequent visits with smuggled bits of cake or maple sugar.

One day I offered some to Charley, who, with the worst possible horse manners, pulled his ears back and made a dive for it. The next day he accepted my offering much more gently, and in a week's time, I went into his stall and put my arms around his neck and he was most friendly.

He roamed the fields at will, and lonely enough because of his disposition, still seemed unable to make friends. I went out to the barn one day on an errand and, as I walked up the runway, the boards broke under my weight and I was wedged in up to my waist and unable to extricate myself.

Seeing my predicament, Old Charley came over and began whinnying to me with his head over my shoulder. I caught his message after some time and, putting my arms around his neck, I was lifted out of my difficulty. Poor old Charley was very happy at having accomplished this little act of kindness for his friend and had more than repaid me for my feeble attempts at kindness. F. B.

Paint Brush Magic

There's magic in my box of paints.
I take a brush and wet it,
And then, no matter what I want,
I very quickly get it.

A little pig will dance a jig;
A colt will cut a caper;
An acrobat will fall down flat—
Upon my sheet of paper.

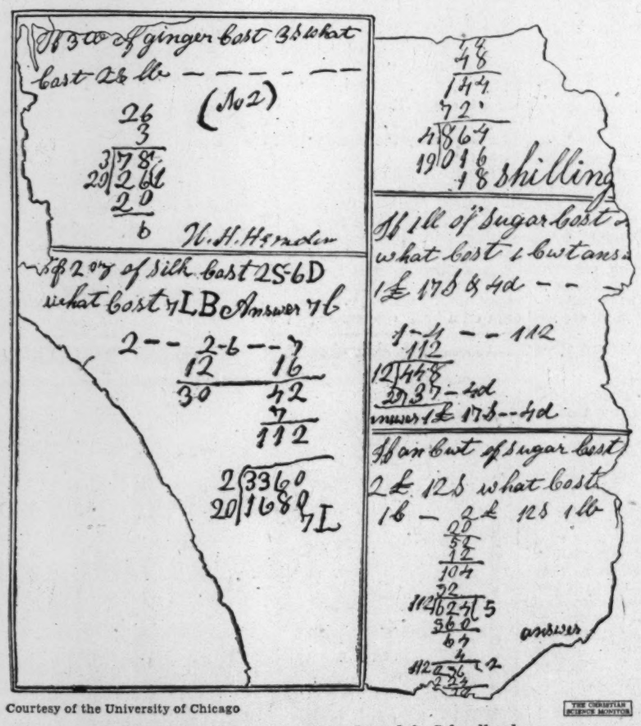
With red and green and pink and blue,
My paint brush magic brings
A most remarkable array
Of most amazing things.

ALFRED TOOKE WILLITS

Key to Treasure Hunt

In the New Year's Bag

1. Easter. 2. Candlemas. 3. Flag. 4. Valentine. 5. May. 6. Patriots. 7. Thanksgiving. 8. Armistice. 9. Decoration. 10. Ray.



Courtesy of the University of Chicago

A Leaf From One of Abraham Lincoln's Schoolbooks.

Lincoln's Arithmetic

Even Presidents have to do arithmetic problems when they are boys. Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest of our Presidents, had to do the same kind of problems boys in the grades have to do today. If any boy or girl doesn't believe it, a glance at a page of one of Lincoln's copy books will show some of the problems worked out in his own writing.

"If three pounds of ginger cost three shillings, what cost 26 pounds." That is how one of the problems reads, although undoubtedly the textbook phrased it more grammatically.

Nevertheless, it is very much like the tough ones that boys and girls have almost every day. If Lincoln had to do them, it should show boys and girls of today that they have nothing to complain about.

The page from one of Lincoln's schoolbooks, reproduced above, was turned over recently to the University of Chicago, where a great many interesting papers and books about Lincoln may be found. It formerly belonged to Alexander Hannah of Chicago, a collector. Long before that, however, it belonged to William Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, who sold some of the pages from Lincoln's schoolbook to various collectors.

Stamp Collecting a Major Interest

Our Mail Bag

Little Birds

Little birds want to fly
Very high in the sky,
But their mothers know it's right
For little ones to take low flight,
So they fly in the trees
Instead of doing what they please.

Stephen Lawrence (9)

[Thank you for the little poem, Stephen.—Ed.]

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag.

I am 11 years old and would like to correspond with any boy about my own age.

My hobby is stamp collecting, and I will correspond with any boy interested, in any part of the world, but would prefer from British South Africa, New Guinea, Western Australia, Canada, Newfoundland and France.

I will write in French or English, but the French will be far from correct, as I have only been learning it for a year or two.

Donald H. B.

[Donald, will you please send in your full name?—Ed.]

The following would like to exchange letters with children in other parts of the world:

Michael John F. (5), Nottingham, England.

Daphne Vivien F. (7), Nottingham, England. From all over the world.

Jean H. (8), Albuquerque, New Mexico. Interested in dolls, books and pets.

Lorn E. (8), Wilmington, Delaware. Interested in drawing and painting.

Jean A. K. (10), Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Likes to draw.

Lydia F. (10), Dumont, New Jersey. Interested in pets, sewing and music.

Margaret Ruth S. (11), Lewiston, Idaho.

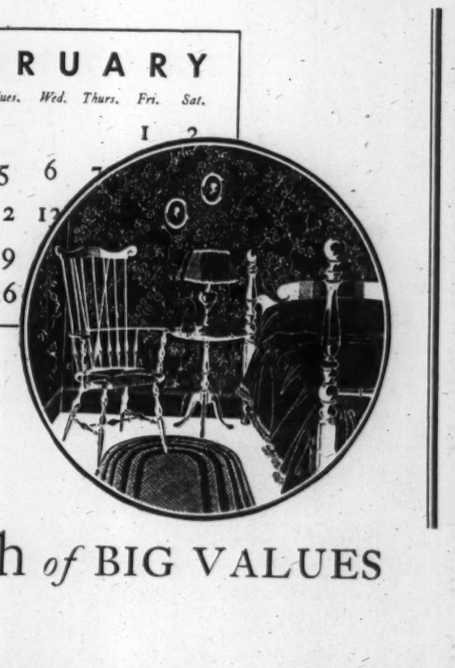
Richard E. (11), Portland, Oregon. From foreign countries. Collects stamps.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.



A Month *of* BIG VALUES *in* Furniture *and* Furnishings . . .

if YOU HAVE A NEED for new furniture or furnishings, now is an opportune time to make purchases. Many worthwhile sales are being held at furniture and department stores throughout the country that advertise in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

● *For shopping information consult the advertisements appearing in the* MONITOR *from your city.*

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 80c a line for one or two insertions, 58c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

RAZOR BLADES

SEND $1.00 for 50 razor blades; specify double or single edge; satisfy or money back. THE SHAVING SHOP, Dept. MC, Norwalk, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, raised, educated in England, training architecture, engineering, 25 years in America, executive ability, 3 years' specialty selling, desires to represent an American firm in England or on Continent. Box R, 297 West Kenworth Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2, Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1364
BERLIN
Unter den Linden 59A Tel. A2 Flora 0178
GENEVA
18 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL my Greeting Card assortment; new boxes now ready; up to 100% profit. ELMER PEASE, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
● 2 to 5 Room Suites ●
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
Enjoy the comfort of a heated apartment this winter.
24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0482

N. Y. C., Loring Place, 2333 (corner W. Fordham Road)—Five rooms, cross ventilation; convenient Christian Science church, N. Y. University, Hunter College, schools. Jerome Subway. Electrolux. $53.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

1 AND 2 room suites, kitchenette and bath, newly renovated; furnished or unfurnished; references required; dining room connected. THE PRINCETON, 1277 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. STA. 8600. H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91st St.)—3-room housekeeping apartments, newly decorated, handsomely furnished. Schuyler 4-5943, a. m.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—Beautiful 2-room suite, apartment, hotel service; business or professional woman; $50. 127 West 79th St. Tel. Vand. 3-7186.

NEW YORK CITY, 30 E. 9th St.—Furnished 2 rooms and bath to share with man, $25 month. ERICKSON, Stu. 9-6399.

CORSETIERES

RESIDENT corsetiere will help you solve your figure problems. LILLIE ROTH, 602 W. 180th St., N. Y. C. Bill. 5-0820.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER—Reasonable; gowns made in one day, remodeling, alterations; references; home or out. MacFARLAND, Audubon 3-2199, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, good appearance, high school education, to work in factory where initiative and alertness can open opportunities for advancement. Write stating qualifications. HENRY PLANT COMPANY, Passaic, N. J.

YOUNG married man, non-smoker, experienced general farming, fruit, tomatoes; separate house; references. MRS. FRED URE, Maidstone, Ontario.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good home, small salary. Belmont, Mass. Telephone Bel. 2639-J.

REFINED, well educated woman, Christian Scientist, with business training and broad experience in household management and directing servants; for important position of responsibility in private institution for Christian Scientists, vicinity N. Y.; must be well recommended. Box B-6, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

TRAINED infant's nurse, experience essential. Christian Scientist preferred; highest reference required. Write Box N-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing Expert Work—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR W. FITT, 25 West St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms $6 van load; household removals, dead auto storage. Telephone Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MUSICIANS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 154 Harrison Ave., Jersey City, N. J., will hold auditions shortly for soloist and organist. Applicants may write to the above address.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS AVE. BOSTON

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Bright attractive room, furn. exceptionally clean, adj. bath; refined, quiet; $6; near church. Tra. 7-7363.

WESTMOUNT, QUEBEC—Double or single rooms, warm; with or without board; moderate terms; private family; home comforts. 4131 St. Catherine St. FItzroy 9112.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 Oh St. N. W.—Rooms and board in pleasant home. Telephone North 2906.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—Distributing mill products pays generous commissions daily; quality merchandise, repeat business; experience unnecessary; part time permitted. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOSTON — Young man (21), bookkeeper, clerk, junior salesman; 4 years' business experience; reasonable salary. Middlesex 2515.

EXPERIENCED as credit and office manager, also advertising and merchandising; age 47; Boston vicinity preferred. Box 174, Islington, Mass. Phone Dedham 1718-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TORONTO, ONT.—Refined, companion-help, can take charge of home, can drive; go anywhere. Mrs. J. Kearns, 35 Atlas Ave. LA. 1395.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WILL BUY Furnishing estate will pay good prices for silver bric-a-brac, vases, bronzes, odd furnishings, rugs, etc. MR. HALPER, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 1423.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

WATCH REPAIRING
SWISS and AMERICAN
Antiques Restored
Hamilton Watch Agency
LEWIS
505½ 11th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Mail Orders Filled

Letter Writer Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST. N. W. ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters, Intelligent Co-operation, Prompt and Courteous Service.
NAtional 4067

PEELER'S
DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Ladies' Cloth Coats Relined, $4.75 — NORTH 1413 — Men's Suit Coats Relined $3.00
W. I. Peeler, graduate of National Institute of Dry Cleaning, formerly textile analyst for Woodward & Lothrop.

HARRY B. PITTS CO.
Serving Your Real Estate Problems in Active, Experienced and Interested
REAL ESTATE SERVICE
Property Management, Sales, Mortgages
1015 15th St. N. W. Met. 0100

Washington Battery Co.
Willard Batteries
Miller Tires
HyVis Oils
1146 19TH ST. at M NAT. 4128
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAINE

AUBURN

FRANCIS ELECTRICAL CO.
ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
PHILCO RADIOS
MAYTAG WASHING MACHINES
and All Kinds of Electrical Work
74 MAIN STREET TEL. 4843

Valentine Greetings are best conveyed with **ROAK'S FLOWERS**
COLONIAL BOUQUETS in
Heart-shaped Box ..... $1.50 up
Colonial Bouquets ..... 1.00 up
Box Spring Flowers ..... 1.00 up
Many other flowers in profusion.
GEO. M. ROAK CO.
FLORIST
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG.

DILL'S TEXAS SERVICE STATION
C. L. DILLINGHAM, Prop
GAS—OIL
GREASING
TIRES
Court and Spring Sts.

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

MILLER and BROWN
CLOTHING COMPANY
Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Young Men
Miller and Webster Corner
34 HAMMOND STREET

FAIRMOUNT BEAUTY PARLOR
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS
Scientific Care of Hair, Scalp and Face—Permanent Waving
554 HAMMOND ST. DIAL 8969

LEWISTON

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel. Furnace Oil. Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

IT'S OUR PLEASURE TO SERVE YOU—EVERYTHING IN FOODS FOR THE PARTY OR THE EVERYDAY WANTS
BOSTON TEA STORE
249 MAIN STREET Telephone 153

Valentines
Colonial Bouquets in Heart-Shaped Boxes, Pottery, Heart Novelties with Spring Flowers
"The Store of Individual Service"
ANN'S FLOWER SHOP
TEL. 4587-W 185 MAIN STREET

Valentine Day Sweets
at
BABCOCK'S
71 LISBON STREET
ARE DELICIOUS

PORTLAND

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coke
Shell Fuel Oils
84 Commercial Street
Chapman Arcade Union Wharf

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service.
When in Portland, give us a call

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Exclusive in Portland
SALE of
No Mend Silk Hosiery
Regular $1.00 hosiery 79c—2 pr. $2.25; regular $1.35 hosiery $1.05—3 pr. $3.00; chiffon and service weights in new Spring shades of wishbone, rabbit's foot, seven'eleven, and other new lucky shades.
OWEN, MOORE & Co.
505-507 CONGRESS STREET

HARMON'S
FOR
Flowers
10 Brown St. Tel. 4-2196
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 4-1038

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

"Say It With Flowers"
from
Greene's Flower Shop
FLORIST and DECORATOR
Manchester, N. H. Concord, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

MOHICAN MARKET AND BAKERY
9 South Main Street
QUALITY FOODS
More for a Dollar than a Dollar will buy elsewhere.

New, Crisp
Neck Things
bewitchingly feminine!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294
For quick heat and economy use
Manchester's Own Fuel
Manchester Coke
MANCHESTER GAS CO. Phone 1216

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
Coal, Wood, Coke, Farm Machinery, Feed Store, Cement.
Gulf Fuel and Range Oil
Reading Coal
1107 ELM STREET

MAISONETTE
Offers
NEW SPRING FROCKS in Silk, Lace or Cotton
For an Appointment in Your Own Home, Call
Mrs. Roscoe Chipman Phone 371

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing
73 HANOVER STREET
PHONE 282

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOPPE
ALL LINES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
REAL MARCEL HAIR CUTTING — FINGER WAVE PERMANENT WAVE
Room 201 31 HANOVER ST. Phone 4590
Sole Agent MADAME ADOREE TOILET ARTICLES and PERFUMES
M. Anna Lemay, Prop.

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1887
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

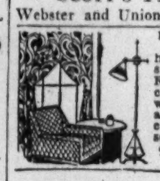
NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Come Shopping on
All-New Hampshire Days
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Everybody knows what our all-New Hampshire event means in the way of bigger values. A word to the wise . . . !!

Lunches and Dinners

HOME MADE PASTRY
"It it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Sts. Phone 5644


PLANNED CHARM! Truly charming home interiors never simply "happen." Rooms whose smart character remains with you long after a visit are results of careful planning. Our services will help you.
The Drapery Studio
36 West Central

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging *and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done*
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

PIANOS RADIOS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MUSIC
PIANO TUNING RADIO SERVICE
This is your Music Store. Trade in Manchester.
PIPER-McINTIRE CO.
888 ELM STREET

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

YOUR PAN-SCOURING DAYS ARE ENDED, when an Electric Range is installed in your kitchen. Clean, cool electricity is a most efficient cook—doing all the tiring, uninteresting kitchen work, and leaving the housewife free for more pleasant tasks.
Learn about Electric Cookery today.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
of NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 Canal St. Phone 1373

HILL'S DOLLAR DAYS
FEBRUARY 16, SATURDAY
Exceptional Values in All Departments
JAMES W. HILL CO.

GEORGE A. GILLIS
Sales and Service
United States Tires
Tubes — Vulcanizing
1306 Elm Street Phone 3950-W
49 W. CENTRAL ST. PHONE 875

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of Store Fixtures and Inside Woodwork, Upholstering and Furniture Repairing
Canal and Auburn Streets Tel. 4620

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

R. G. BIESEL
Trunks and Travelers' Requisites
Horse and Dog Supplies
LEATHER GOODS
Repairing
TEL. 98 256 THAMES STREET

Mrs. John F. Hubbard
REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
136 Bellevue Ave. Telephone 317

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

PAWTUCKET

ARNOLD'S GARAGE
Cor. North Union and Summer Streets
F. H. ARNOLD, Prop.
DAY OR NIGHT SERVICE
TEL. PERRY 0258

PROVIDENCE

Laura M. MacFarlane
BEAUTY SALON
Facials, Haircuts, Permanent, etc.
Room 582, Woolworth Building
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
Telephone Gaspee 3444

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 852 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

DOYLE
Florist
Flowers According to Doyle
708 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN STREET, DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
SPECIALLY PRICED
Custom-Tailored Slip Covers $27.50
For Three Piece Suite This Month Only
Third Floor Upholstery Section

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

Sanford & Charles
KAMO COAL
Phone 702

WATCH
for Official Opening of Women's and Misses' Shoe Department at
THE NEW BROADWAY

NORFOLK

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 532 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

WRIGHT COAL & WOOD CO.
Dustless Coal 1022 40th St.
Phone 22661

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

Dial 4-8661 WILLARD BATTERIES

WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

JONES & DAVIS, Inc.
Interior Decorators
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

F. W. DABNEY & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK 5.00 6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

Didenhover & DuBois
Incorporated
505 E. Grace, Richmond, Va.
Correct Feminine Apparel
Watch for REAL VALUE in Bargains Here

ROANOKE

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers *Stationers*
Office Outfitters
Radios, Electric Refrigerators, Sporting Goods for Every Sport.
105 S. JEFFERSON STREET

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
The Silk Classic of Clarksburg Begins Feb. 14
A Great Spring Sale featuring all that's new in fashionable Spring Silks.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928-Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Phone 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

The KELVIN
Ladies' Wear Co.
Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie, etc.
805A FIRST STREET W.

The "BLUE ROOM"
at
KOLB'S RESTAURANT
Lunch 25c to 40c Dinner 50c
Afternoon Tea 25c
207 8TH AVENUE WEST

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices
Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 47 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

COLIN ALLAN
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
ROOM 2, 10233 JASPER AVE.
PHONE 24861 RESIDENCE 81124

Hudson's Bay Company.

We invite you to join our lending library. Good selection of authors. Reasonable rates.—*4th Floor.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

CANDY SHOP
Welch's
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE—2343 GRANVILLE

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils
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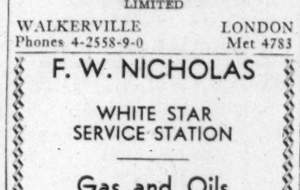

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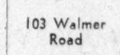

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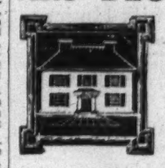

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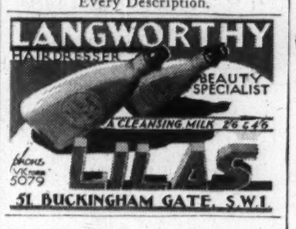

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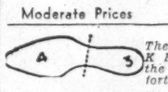

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World Vista by Short Waves

A table of the principal short-wave stations of the world will be presented in the Monitor each Monday. The stations are arranged in the order of descending wave lengths and ascending frequencies. All time given is Eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Kilocycles Frequency	Transmissions
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	75.00	3998	8-10:15 p. m.
RWIS	Khabarovsk, Siberia	70.20	4273	3-9 a. m.
FIQA	Tananarive, Madagascar	52.70	5690	4-4:45 a. m., 11-12 a. m.; Sat., 1:30-3 p. m.; Sun., 5:30-6 a. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.40	5952	8-12 p. m.
HIX	Santo Domingo, Do. Rep.	50.40	5953	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
RW59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6000	5-7 p. m.
EAJ25	Barcelona, Spain	50.00	6000	Sat., 4:30-5:30 p. m
VE9DN	Montreal, Canada	49.96	6005	11:30-1 a. m.
VE9DR	Drummondsville, Canada	49.96	6005	Sun., 7:30-12 a. m.; 12:30-11:45 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6020	1-3:30 p. m., 10-1:30 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	49.67	6040	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. 5-7 p. m., Sun.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.59	6050	4-8 p. m.
VQ7LO	Nairobi, Africa	49.50	6060	11 a. m.-3 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S.	49.50	6060	7:30 a. m.-9 p. m., 11-2 a. m.
VE9CS	Vancouver, Canada	49.42	6070	Sun., 12:30 p. m.-1:45 a. m.
OXY	Skamlebak, Denmark	49.40	6070	1-7 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.	49.34	6080	Sun., 11:30 a. m.-9:15 p. m.; Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3 p. m.-1 a.m.
CP5	La Paz, Bolivia	49.30	6080	8-11:30 p.m.
VE9BJ	St. Johns (N.B.), Canada	49.29	6090	7-8:30 p.m.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Canada	49.26	6090	3-11:30 p.m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	49.18	6100	4:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	49.07	6110	5-11 p.m., Sat., Sun.: 9:30-12, 4-11 p.m.: Mon.-Fri.
YV1BC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.07	6110	10:30-2p.m., 5-11p.m
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	48.99	6120	6-11:30 p.m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, Africa	49.00	6122	10 a.m.-5 p.m., 12 m.-1:30 a.m., 4-8 a.m
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	48.95	6125	5-11 p.m
ZGE	Kuala Lumpur, Malay States	48.90	6135	7-10 a.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	48.83	6140	4:30 p.m.-2 a.m.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6150	4:30-10:30 p.m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.00	6250	7-11 p.m.
HIZ	Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	47.50	6320	4:40-5:40 p.m.
HCIDR	Quito, Ecuador	47.01	6383	8-10:30 p.m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6450	11:45-12:45 p. m., 5-11 p. m.
REN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	45.38	6610	1-6 p. m.
HC2RL	Quito, Ecuador	44.93	6676	6-9, 10-1 a. m., Sun. 10-1 a. m., Tues.
EAR110	Madrid, Spain	43.00	6976	6 p. m., Tues., Sat
LCL	Jeloy, Norway	42.92	6990	11-7 p. m.
OA4B	Lima, Peru	42.00	7160	12-1 a. m.
HBQ	Geneva, Switzerland	40.30	7444	3:30-5:30 p. m.
HBP	Prangina, Switzerland	38.48	7797	3-8 p. m.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	37.33	8035	1:30-4:30 p. m., Sun.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	31.56	9500	8-10 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9510	4:30-7 a. m., Wed., Sat.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9510	1:45-10:30 p. m., 5:15-7:15 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	31.48	9530	6-10:30 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9560	7:45-10:45 a. m. 5-9 p. m.
W1XAZ	Boston, Mass., U. S.	31.35	9570	7 a. m.-1 a. m.
SRI	Posen, Poland	31.35	9570	6-9:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9585	11 a. m.-6 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna., U. S.	31.28	9590	10:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9595	4-6 p. m. Sat.
XETE	Mexico City	31.25	9600	7:30-10:30 p.m.
CTIAA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.25	9600	12m.-6:30 a.m., Tues. and Fri.
TI4NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.00	9680	5:30-8 p.m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.43	9860	12-2, 4-7 p.m.
VE9JR	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11715	5-9:30 p.m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.58	11730	6:45-9:45 p.m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11750	5:15-7:15a.m., 5-1a.m
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.51	11760	9 a.m.-12 m., 1-3 p.m
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	25.45	11790	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs.; 5-7 p.m Sun.
I2RO	Rome, Italy	25.40	11811	11-2 p.m., 5-7:30 p.m
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	25.36	11830	2-5 p.m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11865	1:45-5:45 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	25.27	11870	3-10 p.m.
FYA	Paris, France	25.25	11880	10 a.m.-6 p.m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12000	6-12, 11-1 a.m., Sun
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	23.38	12830	6-9 a.m., Sun
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15140	1:45-5:45 p.m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15200	7:30-11 a.m., 1:30-4 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	19.72	15210	10 a. m.-5:15 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.68	15243	8-11 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	19.65	15270	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.61	15295	10-6 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	19.57	15330	3-4 p. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17775	1:15-2:15 p. m., 3-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	16.87	17780	10 a. m.-4 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17790	1-6 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21470	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	13.93	21540	7 a. m.-3 p. m.

[A Monday Feature]

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

Channel Islands

St. Helier (auspices Society, Jersey): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

England

Essex

Chelmsford: The Shire Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Leigh-on-Sea: Corona Cinema, 3 p. m., Feb. 24.

Kent

Sevenoaks: The Club Hall, 3:15 p.m., Feb. 27.

Somersetshire

Bath: The Forum Cinema, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

Yorkshire

Hornsea: The Floral Hall, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 26.

Leeds (First Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Isle of Man

Douglas: Picture House, Strand Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 28.

Scotland

Renfrewshire

Greenock: Watt Hall, Kelly Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

South Africa

Cape Province

East London: City Hall, 8 p. m., March 28.
Grahamstown: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 29.
Kimberley: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 25.
Port Elizabeth: Arts Hall, 4 p. m., March 31.

Natal

Durban (First Church): Pavilion, Marine Parade, 8 p. m., March 7.
Durban (Second Church): Prince's Theater, 3 p. m., March 3.
Durban (Third Church): D. L. I. Drill Hall, Epsom Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Orange Free State

Bloemfontein: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Transvaal

Johannesburg (Second Church): City Hall, 3:45 p. m., March 24.

United States

Arizona

Prescott: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 22.

California

Atascadero: Atascadero High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 17.
Bellflower: Bellflower Theater, Somerset Avenue, 1:15 p. m., Feb. 17.
Coalinga: Sunset School Auditorium, Sunset Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 19.
Downey: Downey High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, University and Echo Avenues, 8 p. m. Feb. 21.
La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 17.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Feb 22.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Orange: Orange Union High School Auditorium, North Glassell and East Palm, 3 p. m., Feb. 17.
San Diego (Fifth Church): Russ High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
San Diego (Fifth Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Thirteenth and A Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice, Tenth Street at Main, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, Oak Street and Fair Oaks Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Whittier: Scenic Theater, 211 East Philadelphia Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Connecticut

New Haven: Troup Junior High School, Edgewood Avenue, between Platt and Beers Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 19
Delray Beach: High School Auditorium North Swinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb 18.
Hollywood: Hollywood Central School, Monroe Street and Federal Highway, 8 p. m. Feb. 21.
Melbourne: Melbourne School Auditorium 3:15 p. m., Feb. 17.
Miami Beach: Ida M. Fischer High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 22
Vero Beach: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 17.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park School, Eighty-first and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Evanston (Second Church): Auditorium Haven School, Lincoln Street and Prairie Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Evanston (Organization at Northwestern University): Fisk Hall, Campus, Northwestern University, 4:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Kansas

Winfield: I. O. O. F. Hall, 113½ West Ninth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Maryland

Annapolis: Circle Theater, State Circle, 3 p. m., Feb. 17.

Massachusetts

Gloucester: Church Edifice, 16 Middle Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 17.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Detroit (Seventh Church): Southwestern High School, Fort Street and Waterman Avenue, 4 p. m., Feb. 17.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School, West Nine Mile Road at Livernois Avenue, 4 p. m., Feb. 17.

New Jersey

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 17.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 17.
Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 19.
Ithaca (Society of Cornell University): Barnes Hall, Campus, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 22.
Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 18.
Lockport: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, Forman Avenue and East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Ohio

Delaware: Willis High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Oklahoma

Vinita: Hotel Vinita, 105 West Canadian, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

South Dakota

Lead: Church Edifice, 509 Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.

Wisconsin

Kenosha: Elks' Club, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 17.
Milwaukee (joint lecture): Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 2:45 p. m., Feb. 17. Radiocast Station WISN, 1120 kilocycles.

[A Monday Feature]

Imprisoned Lithuanian Commences Memoirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS — Lithuania's former Premier, Augustin Woldemaras, who is now in prison at Mariampole serving a sentence of 12 years for attempting to overthrow the Government by means of a coup d'etat last year, is writing his memoirs as well as a novel dealing with diplomatic life.

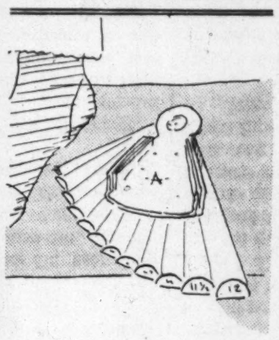
A typewriter has been given him in his prison cell.

Daily Features

"Where Seldom Is Heard a Discouraging Word, and the Skies Are Not Cloudy All Day"

Frank S. Wilton, of Huntington Park, Calif., Was Present to Record for the Monitor Camera Club This Gay Descent on Palm Springs.

With the Inventors



Shoe-Fitting Device

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

E. S. BLISS, of Boston, presents an improved shoe-fitting device (U. S. Patent No. 1985199) which bids fair to surpass in accuracy and efficiency the ones now in use. The foot is to be placed on the metal base (A) where the proper width may be determined, then the circular section of wires is swung around until the big toe rests against one of the numbered buttons at the bottom, thus indicating the length that the new shoes should be.

Daily Anecdote

A Know Nothing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VOLTAIRE, when a young man, was always seeking information wherever it was to be found. He constantly asked questions, a trait that called forth harsh reproof from Despreaux.

Later in life he, himself, became intolerent of people who asked questions, and on more than one occasion reproved them. More than once, when questioned, he arose without a word and left the room.

It was from a resident of Geneva that he got the idea of the bailiff in "Droit du Seigneur"; yet when that person called one day, and before he could utter a word, Voltaire said: "Sir, I am very well pleased to see you; but I inform you beforehand that I know nothing about what you are going to ask."

VOCATIONS

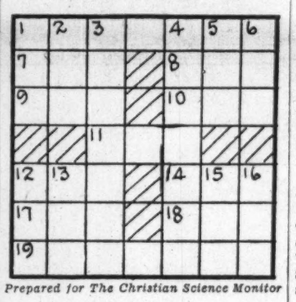
[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Geranium Slips

A MAN who found it hard to procure steady employment in his line of work, conceived the idea of taking slips from his luxuriant geranium hedge, and planting them in a large vacant lot. When the plants were well rooted, and had become strong enough to bear transplanting, he began to sell them. Soon he had hundreds of these young plants, and began to advertise them at a profitable sum per dozen. He received many orders at once, and built up a brisk business.

So much were his plants in demand that he has recently been obliged to return orders with checks because of his inability to supply the demand.

Crossword Puzzle No. 64



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Divers
7—Winglike part
8—Gone by
9—Cavity
10—Doze
11—Writing fluid
12—Resinous substance
14—Not well
17—Anglo-Saxon money
18—Born
19—Bird

Down

1—Weaken
2—Hebrew judge
3—The palace of the Popes in Rome
4—Estimating
5—Turkish commander
6—To cut off
12—Parcel of land
13—Constellation
15—American general
16—Gaelic god of the sea

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Quotation for Today

WE'VE all got to go to school, I expect, and we don't all get the same lesson to learn, but the one we do get is our'n, 'taint nobody else's; and if it's real hard, why, it shows the teacher thinks we're capable.—ROSE TERRY COOKE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Smacks of the kitchen" (Mrs. G. S. M.)—The correspondent writes:

In the Monitor of Friday, Feb. 1, you make a statement in your Word a Day column which I think most unbecoming to the Monitor as a paper, and in very poor taste.

You say, in regard to pronouncing the u in the word "superintendent": "Yes, long u (as in use) is called for. The oo sound smacks too much of the kitchen."

What, pray tell, is wrong with the kitchen? A member of my family is usefully and happily employed in one, and certainly has the respect of all her friends.

If anyone besides our friend in Columbus, Ohio, read into the dissertation on the much-abused "u in superintendent" something which was not intended, please be assured that we originally wrote: "The *oo* sound smacks too much of the kettle (*soop-*)." This good-natured jibe seemed too obvious, so the reference to the kitchen was substituted in order to convey the idea more subtly. (It just occurs to us that if we had left in our reference to the soup kettles, we might have alienated our soup advertisers!)

The Feature Editor has spent too many profitable moments in kitchens, developing among other things what he regards as the world's greatest formula for oyster stew; and he knows better than to belittle—certainly he would never intentionally ridicule—the English spoken there.

February—Many of the friends have written in to inquire if there is anything we can do about the first *r* in "February." We can only say that "going to the *li'-berry* in *Feb'-u-erry*" betrays not so much ignorance as carelessness. The *r* is there, and it is sounded by those who realize that "thy speech betrayeth thee" (Matt. 26:73).

In Lighter Vein

Missing

"Am I late, Bert?"
"Yes, it's ten past."
"Ten past what?"
"I don't know. I've lost the small hand."—*Answers.*

Preventive

First Tourist: "There are a lot of hitch-hikers on this highway."
Second Tourist: "They don't bother me. I hang out this taxi sign every time I leave a town."—*Capper's.*

Back to Be Refilled

A school of theology is located in a suburb of Chicago, from which go out weekly, each Sunday, many members of the senior class to test their abilities as "supplies."

A passenger on a Monday morning bus was astonished at the number who got off at the station. "Why are all these fellows getting off here?" he asked the bus driver.

"Those?" said the driver, "oh, they're returned empties, for the college."—*Montreal Star.*

Just One

An American business man who has become quite a figure in the movie producing world was recently selecting a chief for his scenario staff. The producer insisted that the successful applicant must be a college graduate. He looked with favor upon one applicant, and asked if he had had a college education. He received an affirmative reply.

"Show your diplomas," demanded the producer.

The applicant tried to explain that it was not customary for college graduates to carry diplomas around with them.

"Well, then," demanded the producer, "say me a big word."—*Montreal Star.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

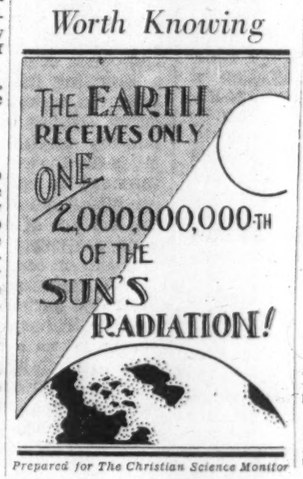
"Middle Wall of Partition"

THE apostle Paul writes to the Ephesians of how Christ Jesus had broken down the "middle wall of partition" between Jew and Gentile (Ephes. 2:14).

Many scholars contend that Paul borrowed his metaphor from the partition which separated the "court of the Gentiles" from the sacred precincts of the Hebrew temple at Jerusalem, so separating between Jew and Gentile (cf. Ephes. 2:11). The partition was of stone and rose a height of "3 cubits" (approximately 4½ feet); and Josephus, the Jewish historian, tells us that on it "stood pillars at equal distances from one another, declaring the law of purity, some in Greek, others in Roman letters, declaring that no foreigner was to enter the holy place" (Jewish War: V-v.-2).

It may be added that one of these very pillars bearing, in Greek, just such an inscription as is described by Josephus, has been unearthed at Jerusalem (see "Quarterly of Palestine Exploration Funds": for July, 1871, p. 132).

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

An Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Park Ridge, Ill.

WITH sparkling eyes and cheery voice, grandmother greeted the members of her family as they gathered in her room on the morning of her ninetieth anniversary. Attractively wrapped gifts piled upon her breakfast tray invited an early inspection; and after they had been opened and admired, grandmother, with flushed cheek and mysterious smile, opened a deep drawer in her dresser and lifted out an assortment of packages and little boxes tied with pretty ribbon.

"Now, girls," she said, amid surprised exclamations, "here are your presents! And when you have looked at them, please go around to the neighbors and deliver theirs."

Remembrances accumulated over the years occupied nearly all the space in one of grandmother's old-fashioned bureaus. Towels, perfume, shawls, and every useful article kindly relatives and friends could think of, at one time or another had found their way into grandmother's sanctum, and from her bountiful store, she had selected the best and most appropriate of her "treasures" to gladden the hearts of her household and bring joy to her friends on the festive occasion.

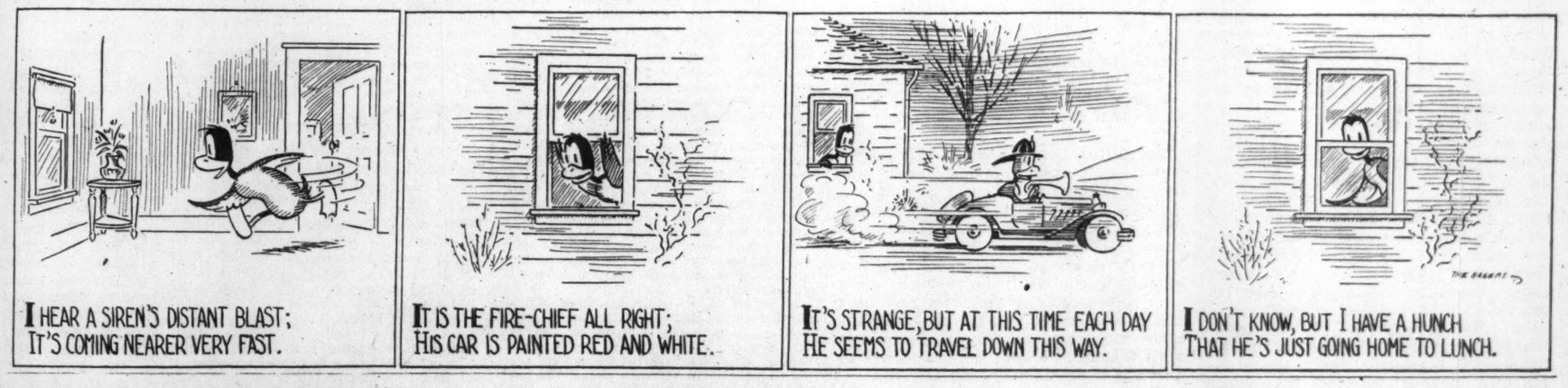
Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Another city rolley route has been abandoned in New York. For surface traction systems the outlook seems more and more omnibus.

Ottawa Evening Citizen: It is said that you need a vocabulary of 10,000 words at least to understand the day's news. That may explain the alarming success of the illustrated tabloids.

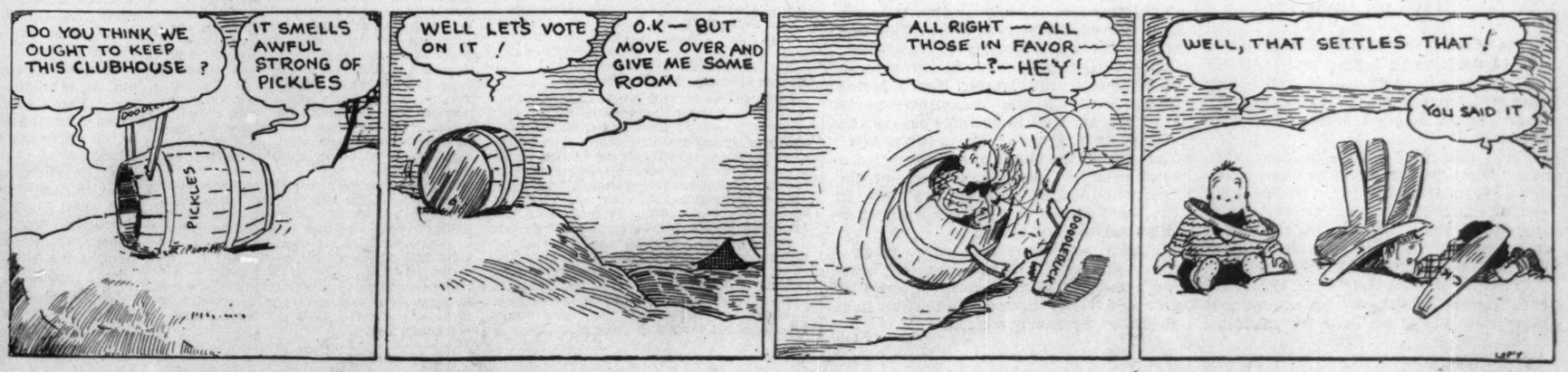
The Adventures of Waddles—*The Fire Chief*

By THE HAGERS


I HEAR A SIREN'S DISTANT BLAST;
IT'S COMING NEARER VERY FAST.
IT IS THE FIRE-CHIEF ALL RIGHT;
HIS CAR IS PAINTED RED AND WHITE.
IT'S STRANGE, BUT AT THIS TIME EACH DAY
HE SEEMS TO TRAVEL DOWN THIS WAY.
I DON'T KNOW, BUT I HAVE A HUNCH
THAT HE'S JUST GOING HOME TO LUNCH.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Turning Over the Clubhouse Idea*

By LE PELLEY


DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO KEEP THIS CLUBHOUSE ?
IT SMELLS AWFUL STRONG OF PICKLES
PICKLES
WELL LET'S VOTE ON IT !
O.K — BUT MOVE OVER AND GIVE ME SOME ROOM —
ALL RIGHT — ALL THOSE IN FAVOR — ?— HEY!
WELL, THAT SETTLES THAT !
YOU SAID IT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Why Motor Labor Seethes

PUBLICATION of the NRA research and planning division's report on labor conditions in the automobile industry in the United States goes far to explain the reported opposition of a majority of the National Industrial Recovery Board to President Roosevelt's extension of the automobile code. Further, it sheds a strong and needed light on conditions of employment in one of the largest industries of the country.

Possibly the key statement of the report is this:

> Labor unrest [in the motor industry] exists to a degree higher than warranted by the depression. The unrest flows from insecurity, low annual earnings, inequitable hiring and rehiring methods, espionage, speedup, and displacement of workers at an extremely early age.

The chief remedial action advanced by the NRA, as by the industry itself, has to do with leveling out the production peaks which now occur in March and April and the low valleys in the fall. A case is made out from which it seems reasonable to expect a marked stabilization of employment from the industry's new policy of introducing annual models in the fall instead of spring.

This is important and will contribute to easing employment problems in many directions, but it is not all that needs to be done. Definite recommendation is made that maximum hours in motorcar manufacture be set at forty hours with time-and-a-half for overtime, which would bring this code more nearly into line with others than does the forty-eight-hour limit ratified by the President.

Essentially any employment problems, and those of the motor industry included, are human equations rather than mere statistical, mechanical or financial computations. Among the more poignant paragraphs of the research report is one which asserts that jobs have been placed on a speedup basis "beyond human capability to produce day after day." A laggard is told to "look out the window and see the men waiting for your job." Between rushes there are long and expected layoffs.

Even if the layoff is final for the individual, he can seldom find this out until he has haunted the employment office for months and seen former co-workers rehired ahead of him. And the evidence is strong that once a man has passed forty years the likelihood of his being rehired in the automobile plants is very small. This low and artificial age limit is a natural accompaniment of the speedup.

In turn, the speedup is a result of several factors. One is the seasonal pressure of the market. Another is the normal technological progress in an advancing industry, especially under strong competitive stress. But the substitution of machines for manual work where possible has probably been hastened somewhat by the fact that wages *per hour* under the codes have been kept up to approximately 1929 levels. After all, a good year-round income is more important than high hourly rates.

The speedup, far from representing real efficiency, would be, as the investigators point out, most uneconomical if the motor industry generally felt full moral responsibility for its workers or carried a financial responsibility for them through social legislation. To cultivate this responsibility in most constructive form the need seems to be primarily to establish better contact or communication between workers and executives.

To take a little of the driving pressure off the foremen who stand between the officials and the men would enable them to deal more justly. At the same time, a means of appeal from the foreman's decisions to the management is growing up in the employee representation systems. Whether it will now prove necessary, though, for workers to appeal to outside representation in order to get fair treatment remains to be seen.

The showings of the NRA research division are sufficient, at any rate, to justify efforts for still further improvement of the motor code after the present three months' extension. These improvements would be a shortening of the standard work week, an expansion of the powers and facilities of the present Automobile Labor Board tying it in with the National Labor Relations Board, and effective guarantee of the right of collective bargaining, not by any particular organization as having a pre-emptive right in the field but by representatives of the workers' own choosing, whatever that choice may be.

Hard on Hens

"CLUCKING as one hen to another, I don't mind telling you that the times are sadly out of joint," she grumbled, hopping rather dejectedly from a speck of chaff taken mistakenly for grain.

"Dear, dear me!" clucked back the other hen. "What in the world has happened now? It's most disturbing. The last time you acted that way was the day before the night when they first tricked hens into working overtime by pretending it was daytime and using electric lights."

"This is far worse, my dear. You know these human beings once got an idea that everything could be done by machine. Now they find it doesn't always work. Something alive has got to be back of the machine—*deus ex machina*, I think they call it."

"I don't understand, I'm afraid," fluttered her friend.

"Do be patient and stop interrupting me. A man in Connecticut—it takes a New Englander to think up such a thrift plan—makes his hens spend their nights this cold weather doing a calorific stunt to keep the engine of his motorcar from freezing."

"Goodness, that sounds dreadful. What does it mean, though?"

"This man from Connecticut found that the temperature of a setting hen is 102. Then he figured that two hens would be 204 Fahrenheit. Now every night he sticks two hens under the hood of his automobile and the engine turns over as sweetly as can be in the morning."

"It's a downright shame," clucked the other hen. "There should be a code or something to regulate it if there are any more letters left in the alphabet. The next thing you know, that man's wife will be using half a dozen hens for a fireless cooker when she goes to church on Sunday mornings."

War on Lotteries

A SWEEPING counter-march against attempts to put across a gigantic national lottery bill in this session of Congress is shaping up within the United States. The proposal announced from the Boston headquarters of the Women's Public Safety Committee to enlist 1,000,000 American women to help arrest the growth of legalized wholesale betting is the most significant step contemplated thus far toward smashing the increasing specter of gambling greed.

Mobilization of 1,000,000 militant women, fearlessly and intelligently directed, is a possibility which does much to relieve apprehensions engendered by repeated advances by gambling interests in recent months. Already nearly a score of states have surrendered or are on the verge of capitulating under a relentless barrage from gambling sponsors.

The projected antigambling campaign should not lack reinforcements. The ultimatum issued from the Boston headquarters of the Women's Public Safety Committee against an evil that is "siphoning welfare funds away from home necessities and sound business into the pockets of those who exploit the public purse" is likely to attract not only sympathy but practical support from national and local trade organizations.

Joint action by groups throughout the country forecasts forceful realignment of antigambling defenses. Hitherto these have been demoralized by momentum of a gambling lobby that has rolled over scattered opposition and captured legislative citadels with the precision of a military machine. The national lottery bill is the spearhead of a projected attack intended to carry with it simultaneous establishment of state lotteries. Extending the line of opposition into a nation-wide movement should strengthen the defenses on every local front.

Will organized gambling complete its projected national lottery coup? The increasing determination of people to join the battle on a united, nationwide front may do much to decide the outcome. Certainly gambling interests are heading into heavier opposition troubles than they have so far had to weather.

Masterpieces in One Act

A REVIVAL of the one-act play as a serious contribution to literature and drama is hinted at in the recent formation of an international one-act play theater in London. It is a logical development of the trend of events in the last few years. One-act plays fell on bad times when the curtain raiser went out of fashion.

The British Drama League, an amateur organization, came into existence in 1919 for the purpose of encouraging amateur societies in the production of "one-acters"; and so successful have its activities been that upward of 500 societies now enter for its annual tournament. This has stimulated the writing of one-act plays to a considerable extent; and now that the time is judged ripe for the establishment of a professional theater connected with this form of art, notable things in this line of drama may be looked for.

There seems to be no real reason why one-act plays should not be as capable of achieving permanent value as some of the short stories of Kipling or Henry James have proved themselves to be. They can afford fine opportunities to the actor; Conan Doyle's playlet about the veteran of Waterloo provided Sir Henry Irving with one of his most memorable parts. They can accomplish extreme beauty and pathos, as in Synge's "Riders to the Sea." They can, in the hands of a master, transform even the mechanical trick of the "sting-in-the-tail" ending exploited in the short stories of O. Henry into something moving and significant.

Finally, to an age inclined to be in a hurry, and with little patience with beating about the bush, a form of art that transacts all its business in half an hour should be peculiarly congenial.

Everyman on a Barge

Book News of the Day

IN A low-pitched, casual tone, Max Miller gives voice in THE MAN ON THE BARGE (New York: Dutton. $2.50) to fantasy, idealism and realism in almost the same breath.

It is remarkable how many widely differing qualities different readers find in the work of this author. They find a poet, a romantic, a coiner of beautiful phrases, a moralist, a realist, a newspaperman with an eye for unusual types of mankind and for situations that have news value.

As a matter of fact, it is partly because Mr. Miller understands newspaper reporting that he is some of the other things. The quick eye, the zeal for specimens of humanity and the ability to tell a story in a minimum of space are part of his professional equipment. But there is more in him, of course, and it is the more that makes his books.

In "The Man on the Barge," Mr. Miller has collected types—Walt, the helper; a would-be suicide with a sense of humor; gossiping women; garrulous old men; students; a lecturer; a newspaper columnist looking for his daily joke; a girl of the streets; a derelict actor, and just plain people, who come out to John's fishing barge, two miles offshore. All these John—or the author—observes with interest, whether favorably or not.

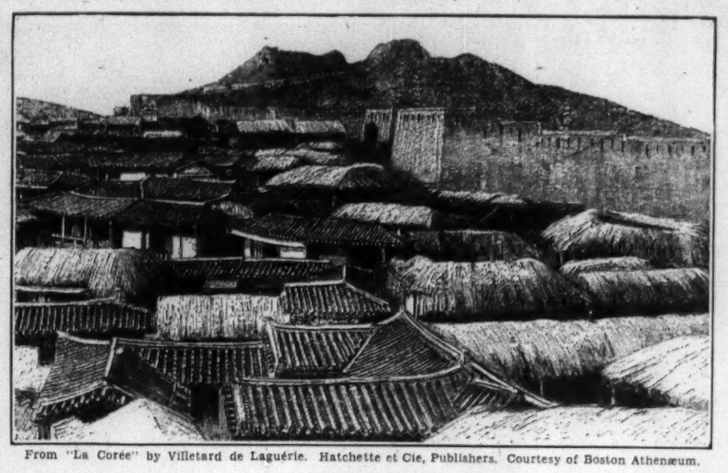
Literally, John was a university man out of a job who waded out to the abandoned barge at low tide in search of a place to sleep. What he found was work, for he persuaded the owners of the barge to put her in commission again and him in charge. There, anchored in sight of shore but away from it, he looked after the people who paid for the privilege of coming out there to fish, and he had numberless adventures in understanding. The world came to him and brought a copious assortment of observations and impressions. From conversations with men fishing he could learn almost every kind of thing. Moreover, he had time to think and get his bearings.

Though his come-and-go passengers are so fascinating to John, the most interesting personality is John himself, who reveals his likes and dislikes, his theories and convictions on every page. A middle-aged man he seems to be, who judged by ordinary standards is a failure. But if happiness is success he is no failure. For all his engrossment with people, he enjoys his own society. "Talk," he says, "is merely the palpitations of the uneasy." He is tolerant of human conduct, but when occasion demands it he can be firm. In any case he enjoys playing the game of life according to the rules.

So, in brief chapters or sketches that might be the daily stint of a columnist, Mr. Miller—through John—expresses, with utter simplicity and vividness, his views on men, women, art, integrity and even on the rights of sardines.

John "could not hate any human beings. For to hate them would be to hate pieces of himself. He was not one man, then. He was many men. He was—dare he say it?—all men." W. K. R.

Nandaimon Gate at Seoul



From "La Corée" by Villetard de Laguérie. Hatchette et Cie, Publishers. Courtesy of Boston Athenæum.

Lanterns in the Dusk

YIM soban is now in his fourth year at our university. Yesterday he sat by my fire, talking of his own country—Korea—and of the days when he studied English there with me.

"Do you remember," he asked, "how we all used to go hiking together, Japanese and Korean students with their English teacher?"

"Yes, those were great times. What wise discussions you boys used to hold as you walked! Very little was known about Korea in those days."

"Not much is known even today," he said. "Many people write about my country but they always write as if they were looking at us over our city walls, never as if they walked with us in our streets. They say a great deal about our problems and about the division between the two races that inhabit our country. I don't remember that it worried us on those hikes or on the music nights you held in your home. We used to play your gramophone, first a Korean song, then Japanese, then English. There was not much division on those merry nights, was there?"

"None at all that I remember."

"No, yet we students were the average, growing up young men. Do you remember how, in the streets at twilight, all races seemed to mix into one picture? If I were an artist that would be my ambition, to paint a Korean street at dusk. It is so friendly, with the ancient customs and the new ways and the many nationalities all going along together under the lantern light."

* * *

After Yim soban had left I sat on by the fire, dreaming of his ancient city, surrounded by its twelve miles of stone wall. His talk had carried me back to the Korea which he and his friends taught me to know and love, a country whose past becomes the present at twilight in the narrow, winding streets.

In Seoul, the capital, there is often fog at dusk, just enough to impart to the buildings an element of mystery; but the great Nandaimon Gate rises clear against the sky. Beneath it scholars and statesmen have passed throughout the centuries. Now a motley crowd wanders. Here comes a tall "yangban" or nobleman, his long beard falling over his white robes, his amber chain gleaming in the lantern light. I remember meeting him once on just such a night. I inquired after his beautiful wife whom I had visited the previous month.

"She is very well," he replied, "but very wild."

"Wild?" She was such a lovely, gentle woman! "What is making her wild?"

"Many ladies live in my house," he explained, "my aunts, my wife's aunts, my daughters, my granddaughters, forty in all. They are all wild."

This sounded alarming. "You see," the yangban continued, "I gave them a treat last week. I took them to the chrysanthemum show at the East Palace. Before that day they had never left the Inner Courtyard. Since then they have been wild with excitement, always asking to go out again. I have great difficulty to manage them."

* * *

By the gateway a story-teller squats where a crowd has gathered to listen as he explains a picture spread out on the ground. Boys, tensely eager, watch his stick as it moves across the crudely colored page till it taps sharply on a tiger couched for a spring. Here, the story becomes so dramatic that one small boy utters a yell, "Omoni! Mother! Omoni!" and runs to his mother's protecting arms.

Swinging down the street comes a palanquin carried by four men. From it an old man, with a face like yellow ivory, looks out on the crowd. My friend the yangban bows deeply. Then, with a smile, remarks: "That aged gentleman was a courtier to our last monarch."

To the right of Nandaimon a long flight of steps ascends to the Meiji Shrine which is a piece of Japan set in the heart of Korea. The ablution tank in the upper courtyard of this shrine is a beautiful thing, particularly in the dusk when lantern light gleams on the water. As I stand there three figures emerge from the shadows and approach me. The first is a Korean gentleman, tall, white robed, white shod, his head crowned by the conventional round black horsehair hat through which his topknot is plainly visible. The other two are Japanese, a youth in western clothes and a woman in a brown silk kimono. The Japanese youth speaks first.

"Good evening, to you, Soh soban!"

"Good evening to you, Okura san," the Korean replies, "I am glad that you are able to bring your honorable grandmother to the Meiji Shrine."

"Yes, she has waited many years to come. We could not pay for a ricksha to bring her all the way from the country and she does not like to travel by train, being very old fashioned. Today she rode in a ricksha part of the way but she has walked for the last five miles and has climbed all these steps from the street to this courtyard."

The Korean bows his respect to Okura san's grandmother and asks whether she is not tired. The old lady lifts her face. I catch a sparkle of dauntless black eyes.

"Tired? Why should I be tired when I walk to so great an occasion as this visit to the Most Honorable Meiji Shrine?"

She draws nearer to the ablution tank, lifts the wooden ladle which lies on the stone rim, dips it and pours water over her hands.

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I roused myself from my daydream to find that twilight had really fallen. I pictured Yim soban, his arms laden with books, hurrying home across the campus to the university dormitory. His German friend would probably be walking with him. He might meet that Russian boy from Harbin with whom he played golf last week. Doubtless he would exchange greetings with numerous American friends. Young voices with varied intonations would be calling gaily through the dusk. I thought of Yim soban's own words.

"It is so friendly—many nationalities all going along together under the lantern light." J. S. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers

Worker Insurance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily approve of the idea of employment insurance, but feel that to put the entire cost of the scheme on the employer is unjust and that it may act as a boomerang. I also think the proposal to insure 20,000,000 workers, as reported in a Monitor article, very inadequate, as there must beat least 50,000,000 gainfully employed persons in normal times in the United States. I suppose the 20,000,000 cover only factory workers. There is perhaps greater insecurity for millions of white-collar workers, department store employees and others. There is also every reason that domestic and agricultural help be included. The larger the number, the more effective would be the insurance.

May I be permitted to tell of the system that prevailed in the late nineties in Germany when I was a clerk in a wholesale silk business there as applied to sickness insurance (Kranken Kasse). Every employee had a book with spaces for stamps, which had to be put in every month (the usual period of wage payment). I do not remember what percentage of the wages was collected, but it was small. The employer bore three-fifths and the employee two-fifths. This book was retained by the employee, and if he changed his place the new employer paid his proportional part. Domestic help also paid the same way. I do not know whether agricultural help did so. The Government bore the expense of administration.

It seems to me this system could be adapted for the employment insurance in this country. There is only one point to be taken care of which you mention in your editorial, namely, of employers laying off as many people as possible in order to escape the payment of their share in this piece of social justice. I think this can be done only by appealing to their sense of fairness and to the fact that the Golden Rule is still working for everybody. MAX HESSLEIN

New York, N. Y.

Five-to-One Tax Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Amid the chorus of conflicting remedies for the industrial depression, which apparently has settled down to a chronic condition, it is refreshing to learn of a plan which is in thorough accord with democratic principles and which by practical experience has justified all that was claimed for it. This is the plan of taxation in use by the city of Pittsburgh, as administered by W. N. McNair, the single-tax Mayor. Pittsburgh imposes no tax upon machinery, and during a period of fifteen years has reduced the tax on buildings of all kinds 50 per cent, a 10 per cent reduction having been made every three years.

The plan now advocated by Mayor McNair is called the "five-to-one plan," and would take for public revenue $5 from land values to every dollar levied upon buildings. This ratio does not affect the total amount collected from real estate, but it has the effect of lessening the burden upon residences of the average and less expensive types, the needed difference being made up by an added levy upon ground rent, purely a community value and which therefore burdens no individual unjustly.

It is contended that this tax will have the effect of stimulating land into productive use, thereby aiding the unemployed. Since 1925, Pittsburgh has enjoyed the graded tax plan, and while it provoked opposition at first, it is now found to be equitable and just, and is said to be indorsed by Pittsburgh's commercial bodies and such large institutions as the Heinz Company and the Westinghouse Company. Only one industry is found to be opposed to this plan, and that is the vacant lot industry. The McNair "five-to-one plan" is applicable to all cities, and will doubtless be copied just as quickly as it is thoroughly understood. HARVEY WARE ALLEN.

Wichita, Kan.

Defining "Subjective"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with great interest that I read in a recent Monitor "Theory of Mental Universe Expounded by Jeans Evokes Divided Opinion of Savants." It is to be regretted that Dr. Robert A. Millikan's remarks are so cursory. Dr. Millikan has, himself, given out to the world statements approaching those of Sir James Jeans.

When Dr. Millikan quotes Sir James as saying "that all knowledge is purely subjective," he is expressing a self-evident fact, if he refers to limited and erroneous views. If, on the other hand, he means true knowledge, or demonstrable understanding, he fails to comprehend the broader use of the word "subjective" as used by Sir James. For instance, Webster clearly brings out that actuality can be both subjective and objective. This must be so when one's thinking cognizes external truth. Webster's definition of the word subjective, in the philosophic sense, is, in part, "Pertaining to the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations; substantial; real; objective." Here he makes the word objective a synonym of the word subjective. He goes on with his definition thus, "in a restricted sense, of the nature of mind apart from external realities."

It is to be regretted that Dr. Millikan chose a restricted estimate of the advanced views of his fellow scientist. Quoting from James Ward, Webster amplifies his definition. "Mind is sometimes used as coextensive with the individual experience in its entirety. . . . So, in like manner, *subjective* refers at one time exclusively to this subject, at others is made to cover both the subject and the totality of its objects as such." REAY C. VAN DER VOORT

Toronto, Ont.

The Wide Horizon

Labor at the Crossroads

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph C. Harsch

WITH some straining of the rules of metaphor, the last week may aptly be termed the coldest and gloomiest dawn in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Its old line leadership under William Green woke up to the uncomfortable realization that (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt doesn't give two pins for the fate of the Federation itself and (2) even less for the prestige of the old hierarchy despite the fact that Mr. Green cherishes—and frequently exhibits—letters from the President which begin "Dear Bill."

The awakening was immediately followed by a storm of abuse at individual members of the New Deal, particularly Donald I. Richberg, Clay Williams and unnamed brain trusters who are now charged with seeking to destroy the A. F. of L. and transform the United States into a Fascist state. (The fact that these somewhat elusive "brain trusters" were once Dr. Wirt's apostles of Bolshevism has been overlooked.) Because the Federation still hopes for the President's favors, he has personally escaped the odium heaped upon his advisers.

This charge of Fascism deserves more consideration than has been accorded it. Those who make it point out quite aptly that trade unionism exists only in democratic countries; that trade unionism was the bulwark of democracy in Italy, Germany and Austria and that in each case its destruction was the most essential preliminary to the rise of dictatorships. And only in those European countries where trade unionism is still strong today does democracy persist.

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If one were to assume that the demise of the A. F. of L. would mean the end of trade unionism in the United States there would undoubtedly be real cause for alarm on the part of those who believe in democratic forms of government. And to the labor leaders who make this charge such a premise is inevitable because they have always insisted that the Federation is the official spokesman of American labor. Believing themselves to be the defenders and the protectors of labor's interests they insist that if they are destroyed labor will be left at the mercy of a government which, no matter how sympathetic toward labor's interests now, may at some time be antagonistic.

The flaw in the argument—and this is the Administration's defense—is that the Federation is not American labor. The New Dealers hold with strict accuracy that there are other labor organizations which in many cases serve labor's interests better than does the old Federation. They deny that they seek the destruction of trade unionism. They assert they would welcome a better and more general organization of labor. They point out that the Federation represents actually only about 10 per cent of all American labor.

As to the immediate question of the fate of the Federation, there is no doubt that it is in an exremely precarious position. First, it is suffering from extreme internal dissension which prevents it from pursuing any aggressive, consistent policy. A hierarchy with a vested interest in jobs is continually fighting off a vigorous younger element led by John L. Lewis. The energy of both groups is dissipated in this internal discord.

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Second, the New Deal itself is a competitor to all trade unionism. With the Government securing for workers shorter hours and higher wages than labor unions were ever able to obtain through strikes, and now holding forth the promise of unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and numerous other forms of social benefits, the average laborer is rapidly coming to consider the Government his true benefactor. He has less concrete need for union organization. The nonunion worker gets the same benefits as the union man. Therefore, workers reason, why join the union and pay dues?

Thirdly, there is a deliberate movement within the Roosevelt Administration to "reform labor." By this is meant a reorganization along vertical lines to parallel the organization of industry under NRA into code groups. Because so many concerned with industrial and labor problems look upon the Federation not only as out of date, but as an obstacle to orderly and logical progress, there is little sympathy felt for its complaints. If Mr. Green and his colleagues have lost caste with labor because of the automobile code very few in the Administration care.

So fully is this danger realized within the Federation that it came within an ace last week of experiencing a palace revolution which would have reduced Mr. Green to a mere puppet, giving the real power over into the hands of Mr. Lewis and his group of malcontents. Edward F. McGrady was prepared to resign the Assistant Secretaryship of Labor and move back into a rejuvenated Federation. But the move failed by a margin of one or two votes in the Executive Council and Mr. Green retains leadership at least until the next convention.

Should the Federation eventually go to pieces, two possibilities are opened up. The first is that labor will go directly into politics, as it has done in England. The second is that the New Deal planners will have their way in establishing vertical unions encompassing all American labor. If they do, there will still be talk of Fascism, because this is exactly the form of organization which has been artificially devised for labor in both Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany.